10/28/85

S 6430-2A

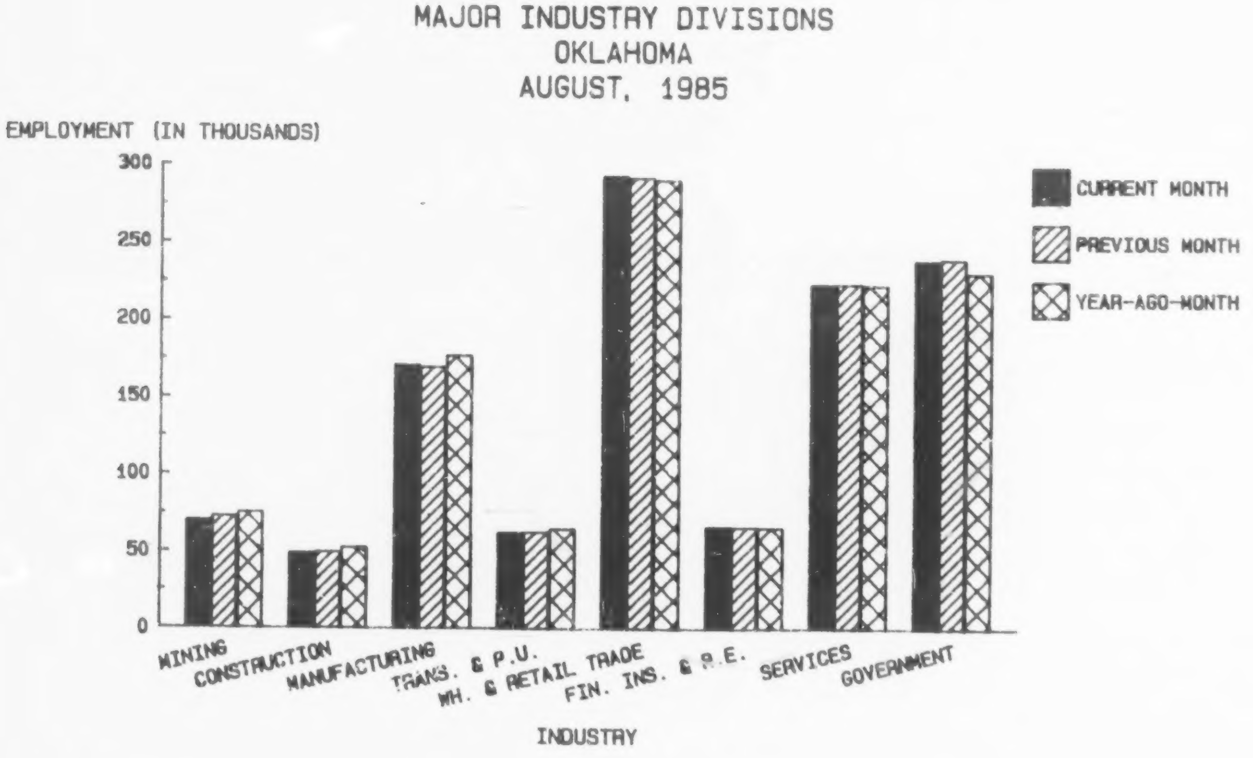
OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

SEPTEMBER 1985
(August Data)

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma declined to 1,446,000 in August, down 8,600 from the revised estimate of 1,454,600 in July. Unemployment also fell from 108,200 in July to 98,700 during August. This was the lowest jobless total recorded for the state since September, 1982 and the first time that unemployment dipped below 100,000 since that time. As a result of the drop in employment and unemployment, the state jobless rate for August was 6.4 percent of the civilian labor force compared with 6.9 percent in July. The decline was largely attributed to a drop of 18,100 in the civilian labor force, In August of 1984, the unemployment rate stood at 7.1 percent when the jobless total stood at 110,500.


MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
AUGUST, 1985

This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand and one hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $1,095,97, to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing productions workers in Oklahoma factories worked an average of 41.5 hours for the typical week in August. Hourly earnings averaged $9.65 or $400.48 weekly. By comparison, during the corresponding week in July, the state's factory employees worked 40.4 hours weekly at $9.70 per hour or $391.88 in weekly wages. This represented an increase of $8.60 in August over July's weekly earnings as a result of the longer workweek.

Those employed in the state's durable goods-producing factories averaged $416.12 weekly in August, up $5.86 from the previous month, as their hourly pay edged slightly higher and workweek rose .5 of an hour. Several component industries within this hard goods sector showed greater earnings. More specifically, primarily metals industries, nonelectrical machinery, electrical and electronic equipment and instruments and related products recorded earnings gains. The most dramatic increase occurred in the latter industry where weekly paychecks jumped $69.00 due to a sharp rise in the workweek. In this industry, overtime work at premium pay was responsible for the large increase, after a drop in hours worked had taken place the preceding month.

State factory workers in the nondurable goods-producing industries, averaged higher weekly wages during the latest reporting period as their workweek also increased, although hourly earnings edged downward. Individually soft goods industries showed small-to-moderate gains in weekly pay except paper and allied products which lost $8.71 due to a drop of almost a dollar in hourly wage rates.

The Hours and Earnings Table in this publication presents the data for five nonmanufacturing industries in addition to hours and earnings for the manufacturing industries discussed above. These nonfactory industries are construction, oil and gas extraction, public utilities, wholesale trade, and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places). Construction workers averaged slightly higher weekly pay in August compared to July, while oil and gas extraction workers' weekly paychecks eased nominally lower during this period. Those employed in retail establishments, (excluding eating and drinking places), were also averaging slightly less in their weekly paychecks. Transportation-public utilities employees had greater earnings due primarily to a longer workweek in their industry group, while wholesale trade workers received more weekly as their hourly earnings rose significantly.

Year-ago comparisons on the Hours and Earnings Table showed that manufacturing workers gained 1.2 percent this August from the corresponding period in 1984. Transportation-public utilities employees' weekly paychecks increased 4.5 percent over this annual comparison period, while oil and gas extraction pay rose 3.3 percent, retail trade, 3.1 percent; and wholesale trade, 3.0 percent.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

As shown in the Insured Unemployment Summary,the state's insured jobless total was 24,293 for the week ending August 24, 1985. This compared to an insured unemployed total of 26,535 for the comparable week in July. Month-ago comparisons for specific industries indicated a drop of 1,380 in manufacturing. Also some 204 fewer insured claimants were in contract construction and the wholesale-retail trade, services and public utilities industries showed decreases of 322, 264, and 144, respectively. In spite of these decreases, the total for those formerly employed in mining rose 121 as that industry's employment decline continued, although at a slower rate.

Monthly comparisons of the duration or length of time that the insured unemployed have been receiving benefits indicated a substantial drop of 1,117 in the total unemployed for less than five weeks. The number of insured jobless claimants in the 5-14 weeks category, declined by 832, while those unemployed for 15 weeks or more decreased by 293. This later category, however, increased as a percentage of the insured jobless total. The proportion of long-term unemployed is usually an indicator of labor market conditions. A relatively large total in this category, as currently exists, generally points to restricted job opportunities.

Occupational attachment of the insured jobless in Oklahoma disclosed that the largest number were formerly employed in structural work, 4,484. Other occupations with large numbers of insured jobless were clerical, 4,349, miscellaneous, 4,365; professional-technical-managerial, 3,501; and service with 2,122 claimants.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration		
					Under 5 Weeks	5 - 14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total *	24,293	100.0	14,764	9,529	7,985	9,136	7,172
Mining	3,228	13.3	2,865	363	1,048	1,296	884
Construction	3,606	14.8	3,345	261	1,060	1,441	1,105
Manufacturing	5,409	22.3	3,216	2,193	1,911	1,951	1,547
Transp.-Pub. Util.	1,036	4.3	719	317	343	363	330
Trade	4,071	16.8	1,806	2,265	1,281	1,471	1,319
Services	4,911	20.2	1,864	3,047	1,600	1,870	1,441
Other	2,032	8.3	949	1,083	742	744	546

* *Data for week ending August 24, 1985.*

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS DECLINE

The Oklahoma nonagricultural employment dropped slightly in August, off 1,600 from the July employment level. With three divisions recording gains, manufacturing led the way with 1,300 job additions centered entirely in the nondurable goods sector. Wholesale-retail trade added 1,200 for the next largest increase. The retail sector accounted entirely for this advance. Fire-insurance-real estate also gained 400 during this reporting period. In spite of those job additions, mining employment counted 2,600 fewer personnel as the long term slide continues in the oil and gas extraction industry. Government employment was down by some 700 positions, while minor reductions were also occurring in construction, transportation-public utilities, and service

Over the past twelve months, the nonfarm wage and salary employment has declined 4,900 since the corresponding 1984 month. Four of the major industry divisions advanced over the 12 month period under review, while four declined, The largest decline was in manufacturing where 5,700 jobs were lost, all losses occurring in the durable goods sector. Following close behind was mining where a drop of 5,200 was recorded. Construction has also regressed to an employment level 3,500 below the same period a year ago. To a lesser degree, but still significant figure, transportation-public utilities also lost 2,300 jobs spread evenly throughout various industry components. On the plus side, the largest employment gains were in the government where 8,100 additions were estimated. This year-to year growth is almost entirely attributable to the education sector of local government. Wholesale-retail trade had a net gain of 2,600 with the wholesale sector losing 700 while retail gained 3,300 during the past twelve months. Both services and finance-insurance-real estate made nominal advances over the year.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Unemployment rates decreased in fifty-five counties and both of the two large metropolitan areas in August over the revised estimates for July. The rates increased in fifteen counties and remained unchanged in the remaining seven. This downward trend of unemployment rates follows the same situation which prevailed at the statewide and national level over the latest 30-day reporting period.

On an annual basis since August of 1984, comparison of statistics show that the unemployment rates dropped in fifty-two counties, increased in twenty-one, and remained stable in four.

In the Oklahoma City Metro Area, the unemployment rate decreased to 5.3 percent in august compared to 5.9 percent in July and 6.5 percent a year ago. A similar pattern was evident in the Tulsa Metro Area as the unemployment rate dipped to 6.1 percent compared to the 6.6 percent registered in July and also down from the 6.8 percent estimated in August, 1984. Besides the normal seasonal factors prevalent, the current drop in unemployment is partially due to jobless people taking themselves out of the job search.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Aug. 1985p	July 1985r	Aug 1984r	July 85 Aug. 85	July 85 Aug. 85	Aug 85 Aug 85
Total Labor Force †	1544.7	1562.8	1550.9	- 1.2	-18.1	- 6.2
Unemployment	98.7	108.2	110.5	- 8.8	- 9.5	-11.8
Unemployment Rate	6.4	6.9	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	1446.0	1454.6	1440.4	- 0.6	- 8.6	5.6
Agriculture	47.9	55.1	48.4	-13.1	- 7.2	- 0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	182.4	179.6	187.8	1.5	2.8	- 5.4
Idled by Labor Disputes	.4	.2	0	100	.2	0.4
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1177.2	1178.8	1182.1	- 0.1	- 1.6	- 4.9
Manufacturing	171.2	169.9	176.9	0.8	1.3	- 5.7
Durable Goods	106.6	106.7	111.7	- 0.1	- 0.1	- 5.1
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.5	3.4	- 2.9	- 0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.3	11.1	11.2	1.8	0.2	0.1
Primary Metal Industries	4.1	3.9	4.3	5.1	0.2	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.9	16.7	18.3	1.2	0.2	- 1.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.9	8.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	- 0.5
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.4	35.8	36.8	- 1.1	- 0.4	- 1.4
Construction & Related Mach	13.2	13.4	13.9	- 1.5	- 0.2	- 0.7
Oil Field Machinery	8.3	8.4	9.2	- 1.2	- 0.1	- 0.9
General Industrial Machinery	7.0	7.1	6.7	- 1.4	- 0.1	0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.2	11.4	12.0	- 1.8	- 0.2	- 0.8
Transportation Equipment	18.4	18.5	19.8	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 1.4
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.5	11.8	12.2	- 2.5	- 0.3	- 0.7
Aircraft & Parts	6.4	6.2	7.1	3.2	0.2	- 0.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.3	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	64.6	63.2	65.2	2.2	1.4	- 0.6
Food & Kindred Products	14.6	14.4	14.6	1.4	0.2	0.0
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.4	8.8	9.3	6.8	0.6	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Printing & Publishing	11.8	12.0	11.6	- 1.7	- 0.2	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.6	6.7	6.3	- 1.5	- 0.1	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.6	7.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	- 1.1
Petroleum Refining	7.1	7.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	- 1.0
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	12.0	11.1	12.0	8.1	0.9	0.0
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.4	6.5	7.6	13.8	0.9	- 0.2
Mining	70.4	73.0	75.6	- 3.6	- 2.6	- 5.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	67.7	70.1	72.5	- 3.4	- 2.4	- 4.8
Construction	49.4	49.9	52.9	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 3.5
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.1	10.1	11.3	0.0	0.0	- 1.2
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.8	63.3	65.1	- 0.8	- 0.5	- 2.3
Transportation	32.5	32.8	33.8	- 0.9	- 0.3	- 1.3
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.3	16.6	17.2	- 1.8	- 0.3	- 0.9
Communications & Electric, GA	30.3	30.5	31.3	- 0.7	- 0.2	- 1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	293.5	292.3	290.9	0.4	1.2	2.6
Wholesale Trade	69.1	69.4	69.8	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.7
Retail Trade	224.4	222.9	221.1	0.7	1.5	3.3
General Merchandise Stores	29.9	29.5	29.9	1.4	0.4	0.0
Department Stores	12.6	12.6	12.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Food Stores	37.8	37.7	37.8	0.3	0.1	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.4	27.3	26.7	0.4	0.1	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.6	14.6	14.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.9	66.5	66.2	0.6	0.4	0.7
Banking	21.6	21.7	22.4	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.8
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Services	223.8	224.0	223.4	- 0.1	- 0.2	0.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.3	12.3	12.4	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Personal Services	11.5	11.4	11.4	0.9	0.1	0.1
Health Services	70.8	70.5	70.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hospitals	28.3	28.3	28.8	0.0	0.0	- 0.5
Total Government	239.2	239.9	231.1	- 0.3	- 0.7	8.1
Federal Government	51.4	51.9	49.5	- 1.0	- 0.5	1.9
State and Local Government	187.8	188.0	181.6	- 0.1	- 0.2	6.2
State Government	64.1	63.0	66.6	1.7	1.1	- 2.5
Local Government	123.7	125.0	115.0	- 1.0	- 1.3	8.7

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

* *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
AUGUST 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	Aug 1985p	Jul 1985r	Aug 1984r	Aug 1985p	Jul 1985r	Aug 1984r	Aug 1985p	Jul 1985r	Aug 1984r
MANUFACTURING	$400.48	$391.88	$395.65	41.5	40.4	41.3	$ 9.65	$ 9.70	$ 9.58
DURABLE GOODS	416.12	410.26	410.76	41.2	40.7	42.0	10.10	10.08	10.78
STONE' CLAY & GLASS	429.09	449.79	435.70	41.7	43.5	42.8	10.29	10.34	10.18
PRIMARY METALS	412.99	397.03	369.77	43.2	41.1	41.5	9.56	9.66	8.91
FABRICATED METALS	371.90	364.00	386.68	40.6	40.0	41.4	9.16	9.10	9.34
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	373.52	367.60	389.10	40.6	40.0	42.9	9.20	9.19	9.07
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	400.56	396.88	420.47	41.9	41.0	44.4	9.56	9.68	9.47
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	437.78	435.49	427.85	41.3	40.7	41.1	10.60	10.70	10.41
ELECT. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	413.92	403.79	386.88	40.7	40.5	41.6	10.17	9.97	9.30
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	517.05	504.98	471.08	40.3	39.7	38.9	12.83	12.72	12.11
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	439.93	370.93	395.42	43.3	38.8	43.5	10.16	9.56	9.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	375.11	356.51	366.68	42.1	39.7	39.9	8.91	8.98	9.19
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	326.65	325.98	317.14	41.4	41.9	40.4	7.89	7.78	7.85
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	179.94	175.09	171.00	37.1	35.3	36.0	4.85	4.96	4.75
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	412.58	421.29	402.75	42.1	38.9	40.6	9.80	10.83	9.92
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	379.64	377.34	386.23	41.4	40.1	41.8	9.17	9.41	9.24
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	380.40	364.94	403.26	40.0	38.7	42.9	9.51	9.43	9.40
PETROLEUM REFINING	518.76	494.04	503.23	39.6	35.8	39.5	10.10	13.80	12.74
NONMANUFACTURING									
CONSTRUCTION	425.26	423.17	425.25	37.7	38.4	37.8	11.28	11.02	11.25
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	456.88	457.06	442.40	42.5	43.2	43.5	10.75	10.58	10.17
PUBLIC UTILITIES	489.82	481.48	468.54	41.3	40.7	41.1	11.86	11.83	11.40
WHOLESALE TRADE	364.80	357.11	354.02	39.1	39.2	39.6	9.33	9.11	8.94
RETAIL TRADE*	204.16	205.40	198.10	31.8	32	31.9	6.42	5.32	6.21

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 126,700 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.
P - Preliminary R - *Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: AUGUST 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AUG 85	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUL 85	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AUG 84
U.S.	108,628,000	8,051,000	116,679,000	6.9	7.4	7.3
OKLAHOMA	1,446,000	98,700	1,544,700	6.4	6.9	7.1
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	8,550	710	9,260	7.7	7.6	8.6
2 ALFALFA	3,160	130	3,290	4.0	4.3	3.2
3 ATOKA	5,080	510	5,590	9.1	9.6	10.0
4 BEAVER	3,380	100	3,480	2.9	3.5	2.9
5 BECKHAM	8,770	800	9,570	8.4	8.5	9.9
6 BLAINE	5,670	390	6,060	6.4	6.8	5.9
7 BRYAN	13,700	1,140	14,840	7.7	8.4	8.2
8 CADDO	13,140	1,290	14,430	8.9	9.8	8.1
9 CANADIAN	32,575	1,750	34,325	5.1	4.8	4.2
10 CARTER	20,500	1,475	21,975	6.7	7.1	7.2
11 CHEROKEE	14,610	1,370	15,980	8.6	9.6	9.0
12 CHOCTAW	5,040	660	5,700	11.6	15.5	11.6
13 CIMARRON	1,540	130	1,670	7.8	6.5	4.7
14 CLEVELAND	74,725	3,800	78,525	4.8	4.8	6.8
15 COAL	1,970	240	2,210	10.9	12.9	12.1
16 COMANCHE	38,775	2,050	40,825	5.0	4.9	5.9
17 COTTON	2,270	130	2,400	5.4	5.0	4.9
18 CRAIG	7,560	500	8,060	6.2	6.7	5.5
19 CREEK	30,675	2,125	32,800	6.5	7.4	7.0
20 CUSTER	13,940	840	14,780	5.7	6.6	6.2
21 DELAWARE	11,270	760	12,030	6.3	6.8	6.3
22 DEWEY	3,010	150	3,160	4.7	6.0	8.1

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AUG 85	JUL 85	AUG 84
23 ELLIS	2,750	170	2,920	5.8	6.2	7.6
24 GARFIELD	28,750	1,850	30,600	6.0	6.3	6.3
25 GARVIN	11,460	820	12,280	6.7	6.7	6.9
26 GRADY	18,810	1,830	20,640	8.9	8.9	8.4
27 GRANT	2,810	120	2,930	4.1	4.0	4.0
28 GREER	3,080	150	3,230	4.6	4.8	5.1
29 HARMON	1,850	160	2,010	8.0	6.7	4.9
30 HARPER	1,680	90	1,770	5.1	6.1	4.6
31 HASKELL	4,470	750	5,220	14.4	15.0	12.9
32 HUGHES	4,810	710	5,520	12.9	14.6	14.9
33 JACKSON	11,030	760	11,790	6.4	6.7	6.0
34 JEFFERSON	3,300	290	3,590	8.1	8.2	8.3
35 JOHNSTON	4,150	320	4,470	7.2	7.5	7.2
36 KAY	23,275	1,650	24,925	6.6	6.9	6.2
37 KINGFISHER	7,440	340	7,780	4.4	4.4	4.5
38 KIOWA	5,490	350	5,840	6.0	7.2	6.2
39 LATIMER	3,050	610	3,660	16.7	18.0	14.1
40 LEFLORE	12,090	1,410	13,500	10.4	13.8	11.5
41 LINCOLN	9,810	1,280	11,090	11.5	10.5	9.5
42 LOGAN	14,740	770	15,510	5.0	4.6	4.7
43 LOVE	2,530	250	2,780	9.0	9.9	9.1
44 MCCLAIN	11,260	610	11,870	5.1	5.1	5.5
45 MCCURTAIN	13,500	1,380	14,880	9.3	10.1	9.7
46 MCINTOSH	6,040	510	6,550	7.8	8.9	9.2
47 MAJOR	3,850	230	4,080	5.6	6.6	6.0

	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AUG 85	JUL 85	AUG 84
48	MARSHALL	4,360	340	4,700	7.2	7.9	7.7
49	MAYES	16,070	1,330	17,400	7.6	8.7	9.0
50	MURRAY	5,760	420	6,180	6.8	6.8	7.7
51	MUSKOGEE	28,450	2,650	31,100	8.5	9.9	9.6
52	NOBLE	5,610	300	5,910	5.1	5.1	6.3
53	NOWATA	4,210	360	4,570	7.9	9.0	9.7
54	OKFUSKEE	4,070	440	4,510	9.8	11.0	10.3
55	OKLAHOMA	307,825	17,625	325,450	5.4	6.4	6.8
56	OKMULGEE	12,125	1,175	13,300	8.8	9.7	9.9
57	OSAGE	19,850	1,075	20,925	5.1	4.9	6.0
58	OTTAWA	11,850	1,375	13,225	10.4	9.9	9.9
59	PAWNEE	6,170	530	6,700	7.9	8.7	9.3
60	PAYNE	31,275	1,250	32,525	3.8	4.3	5.8
61	PITTSBURG	12,075	2,050	14,125	14.5	15.0	12.7
62	PONTOTOC	16,190	950	17,140	5.5	5.8	5.8
63	POTTAWATOMIE	29,975	2,025	32,000	6.3	5.7	6.9
64	PUSHMATAHA	2,980	480	3,460	13.9	11.9	16.1
65	ROGER MILLS	2,490	140	2,630	5.3	5.6	7.9
66	ROGERS	24,380	1,730	26,110	6.6	7.1	6.7
67	SEMINOLE	11,060	1,230	12,290	10.0	10.3	10.2
68	SEQUOYAH	15,190	1,400	16,590	8.4	10.2	8.3
69	STEPHENS	19,430	1,230	20,660	6.0	6.2	7.0
70	TEXAS	8,160	290	8,450	3.4	3.9	3.7
71	TILLMAN	4,280	320	4,600	7.0	8.1	8.2
72	TULSA	239,225	15,750	254,975	6.2	6.6	7.1

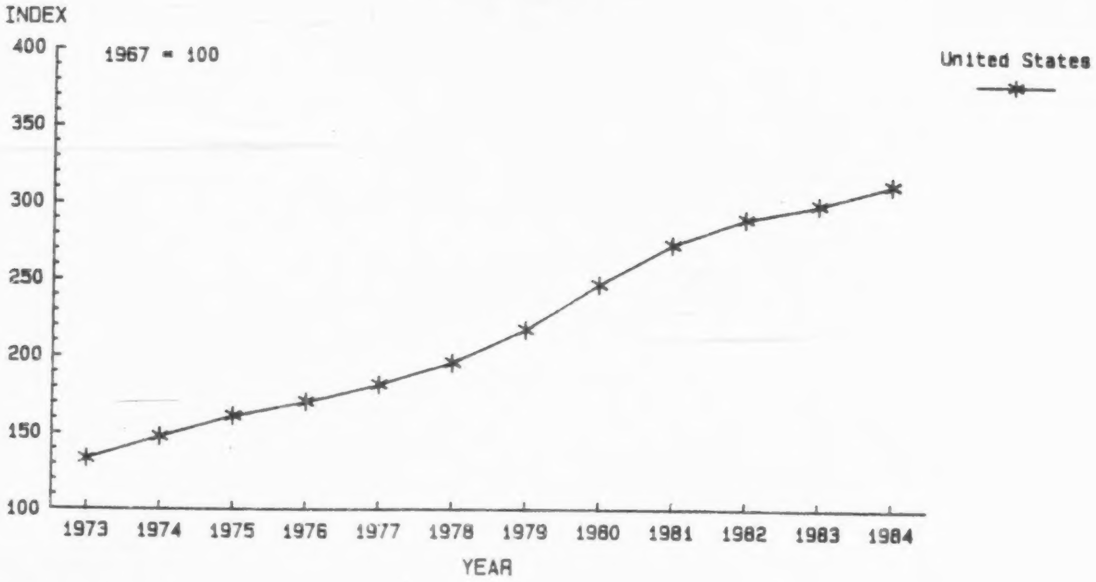
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				AUG 85	JUL 85	AUG 84
73 WAGONER	21,875	1,150	23,025	5.0	6.2	5.1
74 WASHINGTON	24,980	1,220	26,200	4.7	4.1	4.5
75 WASHITA	6,840	480	7,320	6.6	7.8	7.2
76 WOODS	5,560	120	5,680	2.1	2.9	3.2
77 WOODWARD	11,740	870	12,610	6.9	6.7	7.0
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	471,100	26,600	497,700	5.3	5.9	6.5
TULSA MSA	336,000	21,800	357,800	6.1	6.6	6.8

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	37,800	1,900	39,700	4.8
B. SOUTHWEST	53,500	3,700	57,200	6.5
C. NORTH CENTRA	80,600	5,000	85,600	5.8
D. SOUTH CENTRA	111,300	7,800	119,100	6.5
E. CENTRAL	365,600	20,500	386,100	5.3
F. TULSA	289,700	18,900	308,600	6.1
G. EAST CENTRAL	97,200	7,500	104,700	7.2
H. SOUTHERN	85,700	6,400	92,100	6.9
I. NORTHEAST	100,300	7,300	107,600	6.8
J. EASTERN	106,800	8,900	115,700	7.7
K. SOUTHEAST	53,200	7,300	60,500	12.1
L. CLEVELAND	64,300	3,500	67,800	5.2

**These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 Counties.*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



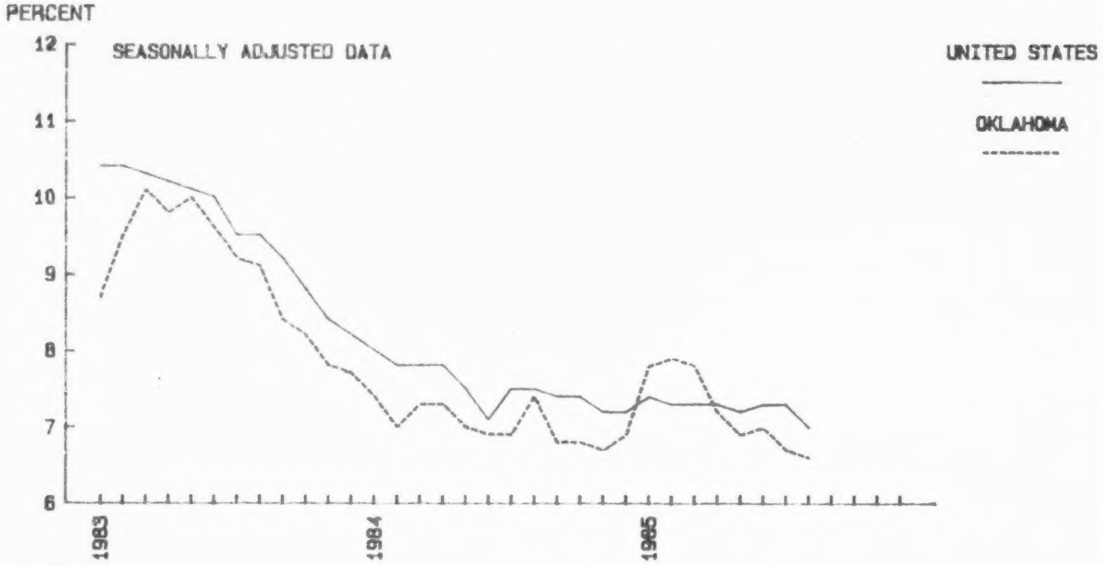
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0	323.5	3.4	0.2
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5			
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3			
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3			
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.6	AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8					SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

S6430-2A

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

SEPTEMBER DATA
1985

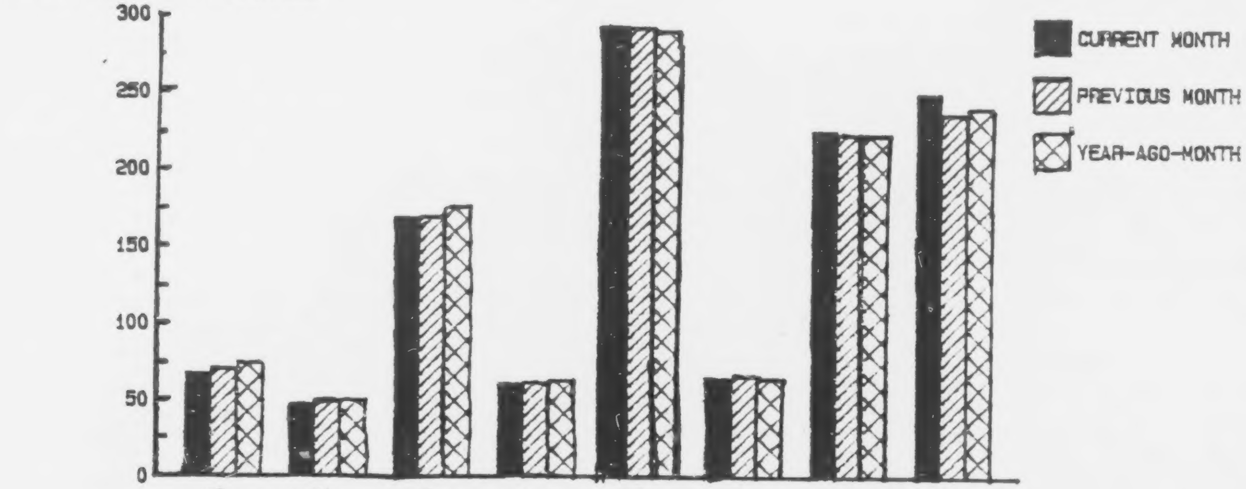
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during September totaled 1,449,600 according to the latest estimates based on the place-of-residence or current population survey method. This compared to the revised August estimate of 1,444,700 or a modest 4,900 gain during the latest 30-day period. Employment gains of 10,400 by wage and salary workers, combined with 6,300 more jobs in agriculture, more than offset the 7,600 job loss estimated for the domestic service-self employed-unpaid family worker group. Comparisons of of annual changes in September data, show employment was up 2,800 from the same month last year.

Unemployment dropped to 97,500 off 2,800 from August. This decline is considered normal for September as a result of schools reconvening for the fall term and the removal of students from the labor force. The state's unemployment rate eased down to 6.3 percent from 6.5 percent in August. This jobless figure represents a reduction of 4,000 from a year ago when 6.6 percent of the labor force was without employment.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
SEPTEMBER, 1985



This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand and one hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $1,095.97 to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS RISE SEASONALLY

Nonagricultural establishment payrolls rose to 1,185,800 from the revised August figure of 1,175,400. A seasonal increase in government of 13,200 fueled the advance as both teaching and nonteaching support personnel reuturned to their jobs. Two other industry divisions added workers over the month. Services counted an additional 2,300 jobs, while wholesale-retail trade was up some 700 positions.

Meanwhile, job losses were occurring in five of the eight major industry divisions in September from August. Substantial job reductions were estimated in mining where 2,500 employment opportunities were lost. Also, a significant reduction of 1,300 jobs can be seen in the number recorded for the construction industry in September. Job reductions of 900 net were estimated in the finance-insurance-real estate division as banking and insurance carriers accounted for most of the loss. Continuing the trend of recent months, relatively small decreases also occurred in manufacturing as well as transportation-public utilities.

September nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 3,800 from the corresponding 1984 period. Manufacturing led the decline with a 6,700 worker loss, primarily centered in the durable goods sector where machinery (exc. electrical), transportation equipment, and fabricated metal products showed large employment declines. Next, mining continued to show over the year weakness with a loss of 6,500 jobs. In addition, construction employment was down by 3,200, while transportation-public utilities employment also declined by 1,900 jobs. Employment increased in four nonfarm industry divisions over the year ending in September.

Government recorded by far the largest gain with an increase of 9,400 workers, largely due to the expanded employment opportunities available in education at the local government level. Traditional expansion of trade and services was visible as year to year gains of 2,600 and 2,100 respectively were estimated in those industry divisions. Finance-insurance-real estate was also on the plus side for the year with a 400 job gain.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Unemployment rates declined in 50 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in September compared with the previous month, while joblessness increased in 21 and remained unchanged in the remaining 6 counties. Statewide, unemployment declined in September, dropping to 6.3 percent from 6.5 percent in August. At the national level, the unemployment rate remained unchanged from month to month, steady at 6.9 percent

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 48 counties this September compared to the corresponding month a year ago. During this same 12 month period, 25 had higher rates while rates were unchanged in four. This September's State rate of 6.3 percent was down slightly from the 6.6 percent of September, 1984. Nationally, the 6.9 percent was also down from 7.1 percent a year earlier.

Unemployment was lower in the Oklahoma City MSA and unchanged from August in the Tulsa MSA. The percent idled in the Oklahoma City Metro Area was down to 5.3 percent from 5.5 in August but showed no change from one year ago. Conversely, the Tulsa MSA unemployment rate was the same for September as the August rate of 6.2 percent but declined compared to the 6.6 percent in September of last year.

SEPTEMBER INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The total number of insured unemployed in the state of Oklahoma for the week which ended September 21, 1985, was 22,854. This represented 1,439 fewer claimants than the 24,293 who made claims during the comparable week of August. It was also 3,681 less than the number of insured unemployed reported during July.

Generally, the insured unemployment in each major industrial group decreased over the month. The one notable exception to this trend occurred in the number of insured unemployed formerly in construction. From this industry, 3,684, or 16.1 percent of the September total represented an increase above the August level of 3,606, or 14,8 percent of the total for that month. Other industries from which major numbers of the insured unemployed came were: manufacturing with 4,860, or 21.3 percent; services, with 4,468, or 19.8 percent; trade, with 3,806, or 16.8 percent; and mining, with 3,058, or 13.4 percent.

The rank order of the insured unemployed by size of each occupational group was, for the most part, the same in September as it was in August. The over-the-month change in each group's size was downward, with the notable exception of the number of insured unemployed reported in mechanical trade occupations which had 52 more claimants in September than in August. In September, the number of insured unemployed from structural occupations decreased, though as a proportion of the total, it was an increase from 18.5 percent to 19.4. There were 271 fewer insured unemployed from miscellaneous occupations. The number of former service occupations employees decreased 297 over the month. This resulted in a decrease from 8.7 to 7.9 percent, the largest proportional decrease for an occupation over the month. Clerical employment decreased 422, the most in any group over the month.

The duration patterns were lower in each measured category. In the duration category "under 5 weeks," the 7,656 claimants represented 329 fewer insured unemployed than during August; for the category "5-14 weeks," 8,496 represented 640 fewer insured unemployed; and the category "15 weeks and over" 6,702 represented 470 fewer.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female		Duration	
					Under 5 Weeks	5 - 14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total *	22,854	100.0	14,417	8,437	7,656	8,496	6,702
Mining	3,058	13.4	2,689	369	997	1,270	791
Construction	3,684	16.1	3,417	267	1,173	1,426	1,085
Manufacturing	4,860	21.3	8,082	1,778	1,641	1,772	1,447
Transp.-Pub. Util.	1,018	4.5	699	319	363	358	297
Trade	3,806	16.7	1,708	2,098	1,197	1,369	1,240
Services	4,468	19.6	1,859	2,609	1,551	1,591	1,326
Other	1,960	8.3	963	997	734	710	516

* *Data for week ending September 21, 1985.*

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 41.2 hours each workweek, earned an average hourly wage of $9.83, and were paid an average of $405.00 during September 1985. This average workweek, slightly longer than reported the previous month, was associated with a modest 10 cents an hour increase in average hourly wages and an average increase of $8.42 in weekly salaries. Workers in the manufacturing of durable goods and nondurable goods earned more weekly wages, on the average, than during the previous month. The average hours worked each week in these industries increased slight as did the average weekly salary. The weekly salary average increased $5.95 in durable goods; it increased $12.12 in nondurable goods.

The greatest increase in weekly wages was $33.56 for workers in paper and allied products. This increased rate required a longer workweek, as the average increased more than three hours at the same time that the average hourly wage increased 12 cents. The greatest over-the-month decline in average weekly wages was $13.96 in newspapers and periodicals. The length of the average workweek in these industries decreased more than an hour to less than a 39-hour week. The hourly wage in these industries dipped an average of almost 10 cents an hour during the same period.

The average weekly salary increased in all durable goods manufacturing industries surveyed, except in the manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment.

Hours and earnings are also averaged for workers in five nonmanufacturing industries which are reported in the Hours and Earnings Table in this publication. Weekly earnings in four of these industries increased over the month. The largest wage increase occurred in the oil and gas industries. The September average weekly salary was $12.73 more than it was the previous month. A slight increase in both hours worked and hourly wages also was evident in the oil and gas industries. In contrast, the average weekly wage in retail trade (except eating and drinking places), dropped $5.07 below the level reported the previous month. This was associated with slight dips in both average weekly hours and hourly earnings in this industry. Construction workers, on the average, earned only $2.46 per week more in September than they did in August. They worked, on the average, almost a full hour more per week, however, and earned a wage that was 20 cents an hour less, on the average, than during the previous month. Public utilties workers earned an average of $7.86 each week with the average hourly wage increasing 25 cents. Finally, the average hours worked each week in this industry remained essentially unchanged over the month.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Sept. 1985p	Aug 1985r	Sept 1984p	Aug 85 Sept 85	Aug 85 Sept 85	Sept 84 Sept 85
Total Labor Force †	1547.1	1545.0	1548.3	0.1	2.1	-1.2
Unemployment	97.5	100.3	101.5	-2.8	-2.8	-4.0
Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.5	6.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	1449.6	1444.7	1446.8	0.3	4.9	2.8
Agriculture	54.2	47.9	54.6	13.2	6.3	-0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	174.6	182.2	181.1	-4.2	-7.6	-6.5
Idled by Labor Disputes	0	.4	.0	-100	- .4	0
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1185.8	1175.4	1189.6	0.9	10.4	-3.8
Manufacturing	169.8	170.4	176.5	-0.4	-0.6	-6.7
Durable Goods	105.8	105.9	111.6	-0.1	-0.1	-5.8
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.9	11.1	11.2	-1.8	-0.2	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	4.0	4.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.8	16.8	18.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.8	8.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Machinery Exc. Electrical	34.8	35.2	36.9	-1.1	-0.4	-2.1
Construction & Related Mach	13.0	13.2	14.0	-1.5	-0.2	-1.0
Oil Field Machinery	8.2	8.3	9.3	-1.2	-0.1	-1.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.9	7.0	6.6	-1.4	-0.1	0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.3	11.2	12.1	0.9	0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment	18.7	18.4	20.0	1.6	0.3	-1.3
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.6	11.5	12.2	0.9	0.1	-0.6
Aircraft & Parts	6.6	6.4	7.3	3.1	0.2	-0.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.0	64.5	64.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9
Food & Kindred Products	14.6	14.5	14.9	0.7	0.1	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.4	9.3	9.2	1.1	0.1	0.2
Paper & Allied Products	3.5	3.7	3.3	-5.4	-0.2	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.2	7.6	8.5	-5.3	-0.4	-1.3
Petroleum Refining	6.7	7.1	7.9	-5.6	-0.4	-1.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	12.1	12.1	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining	68.3	70.8	74.8	-3.5	-2.5	-6.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	65.7	68.1	71.7	-3.5	-2.4	-6.0
Construction	48.0	49.3	51.2	-2.6	-1.3	-3.2
Heavy Construction Contractor	10.0	10.1	11.0	-1.0	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.5	63.0	64.4	-0.8	-0.5	-1.9
Transportation	32.7	32.7	33.7	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Railroad Transportation	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.2	16.4	17.3	-1.2	-0.2	-1.1
Communications & Electric, GA	29.8	30.3	30.7	-1.7	-0.5	-0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	294.0	293.3	291.4	0.2	0.7	2.6
Wholesale Trade	68.7	69.2	69.1	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4
Retail Trade	225.3	224.1	222.3	0.5	1.2	3.0
General Merchandise Stores	29.7	29.9	30.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.3
Department Stores	12.5	12.6	13.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5
Food Stores	38.3	37.5	38.8	2.1	0.8	-0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.3	27.4	26.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.2	14.5	14.7	-2.1	-0.3	-0.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.1	67.0	65.7	-1.3	-0.9	0.4
Banking	21.2	21.7	22.0	-2.3	-0.5	-0.8
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.4	9.4	-1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Services	226.4	224.1	224.3	1.0	2.3	2.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.0	12.3	12.2	-2.4	-0.3	-0.2
Personal Services	11.7	11.5	11.6	1.7	0.2	0.1
Health Services	70.8	70.9	69.8	-0.1	-0.1	1.0
Hospitals	28.3	28.4	28.3	-0.4	-0.1	0.0
Total Government	250.7	237.5	241.3	5.6	13.2	9.4
Federal Government	50.8	51.9	48.6	-2.1	-1.1	2.2
State and Local Government	199.9	185.6	192.7	7.7	14.3	7.2
State Government	69.6	64.1	70.2	8.6	5.5	-0.6
Local Government	130.3	121.5	122.5	7.2	8.8	7.8

† Based on place-of-residence concept.

** These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
SEPTEMBER 1985

INDUSTRY GROUP	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS Sep 1985p	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS Aug 1985r	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS Sep 1984r	AVE. WEEKLY HOURS Sep 1985p	AVE. WEEKLY HOURS Aug 1985r	AVE. WEEKLY HOURS Sep 1984r	AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS Sep 1985p	AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS Aug 1985r	AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS Sep 1984r
MANUFACTURING	$405.00	$396.58	$405.32	41.2	40.8	41.7	$ 9.83	$ 9.72	$ 9.72
DURABLE GOODS	424.92	418.97	420.61	41.7	41.4	42.4	10.19	10.12	9.92
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	438.10	435.69	440.15	42.7	42.3	42.9	10.26	10.30	10.26
PRIMARY METALS	422.72	408.67	393.44	43.4	43.2	41.9	9.74	9.46	9.39
FABRICATED METALS	377.10	367.54	384.99	40.9	40.3	41.0	9.22	9.12	9.39
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	388.45	373.70	382.89	42.5	40.4	41.8	9.14	9.25	9.16
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	424.34	414.38	437.30	43.3	42.5	45.6	9.80	9.75	9.59
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	439.43	436.89	434.30	41.3	41.1	41.8	10.64	10.63	10.39
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	404.15	405.81	416.75	39.7	40.5	42.7	10.18	10.02	9.76
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	515.60	514.56	472.91	40.0	40.2	38.7	12.89	12.80	12.22
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	439.50	436.32	398.98	42.3	43.2	43.7	10.39	10.10	9.13
NONDURABLE GOODS	368.63	356.51	376.12	40.2	39.7	40.4	9.17	8.98	9.31
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	328.13	324.66	339.44	41.8	41.2	40.7	7.85	7.88	8.34
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	183.09	180.68	172.68	36.4	37.1	35.9	5.03	4.87	4.81
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	440.83	407.27	405.00	44.8	41.9	40.5	9.84	9.72	10.00
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	384.50	391.19	396.95	41.3	42.2	42.5	9.31	9.27	9.34
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	366.44	380.40	419.04	38.9	40.0	43.2	9.42	9.51	9.70
PETROLEUM REFINING	483.85	476.91	543.58	36.6	37.7	42.5	13.22	12.65	12.79
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	473.24	460.51	445.82	43.9	43.2	43.2	10.78	10.66	10.32
CONSTRUCTION	428.85	426.39	441.67	38.6	37.7	39.4	11.11	11.31	11.21
PUBLIC UTILITIES	501.02	493.16	472.58	41.0	41.2	40.6	12.22	11.97	11.64
WHOLESALE TRADE	370.50	362.07	358.15	39.0	39.1	39.4	9.50	9.26	9.09
RETAIL TRADE*	197.81	202.88	193.13	31.2	31.7	31.1	6.34	6.40	6.21

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 124,200 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.
P - *Preliminary* R - *Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: SEPTEMBER 1985

	AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
					SEP 85	AUG 85	SEP 84
	U.S.	107,867,000	7,984,000	115,851,000	6.9	6.9	7.1
	OKLAHOMA	1,449,600	97,500	1,547,100	6.3	6.5	6.6
	COUNTIES						
1	ADAIR	7,650	620	8,270	7.5	7.7	7.8
2	ALFALFA	3,320	90	3,410	2.6	3.9	2.9
3	ATOKA	4,960	530	5,490	9.7	9.2	10.0
4	BEAVER	3,490	120	3,610	3.3	2.9	2.9
5	BECKHAM	9,170	790	9,960	7.9	8.5	9.3
6	BLAINE	5,640	400	6,040	6.6	6.6	6.2
7	BRYAN	14,150	1,050	15,200	6.9	7.7	7.6
8	CADDO	13,170	1,290	14,460	8.9	9.0	7.9
9	CANADIAN	32,550	1,650	34,200	4.8	5.3	4.4
10	CARTER	20,975	1,400	22,375	6.3	6.8	7.0
11	CHEROKEE	14,630	1,330	15,960	8.3	8.8	10.6
12	CHOCTAW	4,940	660	5,600	11.8	11.9	11.9
13	CIMARRON	1,570	100	1,670	6.0	7.6	3.9
14	CLEVELAND	74,675	3,775	78,450	4.8	5.0	4.6
15	COAL	1,970	220	2,190	10.0	10.8	12.6
16	COMANCHE	38,975	2,175	41,150	5.3	5.1	5.9
17	COTTON	2,390	130	2,520	5.2	5.5	5.3
18	CRAIG	7,580	510	8,090	6.3	6.2	5.5
19	CREEK	30,500	2,225	32,725	6.8	6.6	6.9
20	CUSTER	14,400	760	15,160	5.0	5.7	6.2
21	DELAWARE	11,000	760	11,760	6.5	6.4	6.6
22	DEWEY	3,050	180	3,230	5.6	4.4	6.9

	COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE SEP 85	AUG 85	SEP 84
23	ELLIS	2,760	170	2,930	5.8	5.9	6.5
24	GARFIELD	28,375	1,850	30,225	6.1	6.1	6.0
25	GARVIN	11,600	800	12,400	6.5	6.7	6.5
26	GRADY	19,080	1,720	20,800	8.3	9.0	8.0
27	GRANT	2,930	110	3,040	3.6	4.0	3.6
28	GREER	3,090	130	3,220	4.0	4.7	5.3
29	HARMON	1,890	120	2,010	6.0	8.2	5.5
30	HARPER	1,760	90	1,850	4.9	4.9	3.9
31	HASKELL	4,640	720	5,360	13.4	14.5	11.7
32	HUGHES	4,770	730	5,500	13.3	13.0	14.2
33	JACKSON	10,880	730	11,610	6.3	6.5	5.6
34	JEFFERSON	3,380	290	3,670	7.9	8.4	8.4
35	JOHNSTON	4,210	350	4,560	7.7	7.2	7.3
36	KAY	23,450	1,525	24,975	6.1	6.7	6.3
37	KINGFISHER	7,580	320	7,900	4.1	4.5	4.9
38	KIOWA	5,590	310	5,900	5.3	6.1	5.8
39	LATIMER	3,110	500	3,610	13.9	16.7	14.0
40	LEFLORE	12,130	1,430	13,560	10.5	10.6	11.0
41	LINCOLN	10,370	1,020	11,390	9.0	11.8	8.6
42	LOGAN	14,730	710	15,440	4.6	5.0	4.4
43	LOVE	2,450	250	2,700	9.3	9.1	10.5
44	MCCLAIN	11,260	580	11,840	4.9	5.2	4.8
45	MCCURTAIN	13,510	1,450	14,960	9.7	9.3	9.4
46	MCINTOSH	6,050	480	6,530	7.4	7.8	9.9
47	MAJOR	3,880	240	4,120	5.8	5.5	5.9

COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				SEP 85	AUG 85	SEP 84
48 MARSHALL	4,250	350	4,600	7.6	7.3	7.3
49 MAYES	16,120	1,380	17,500	7.9	7.7	8.6
50 MURRAY	5,500	410	5,910	6.9	6.9	7.3
51 MUSKOGEE	28,975	2,775	31,750	8.7	8.7	9.7
52 NOBLE	5,530	280	5,810	4.8	5.1	5.3
53 NOWATA	4,250	370	4,620	8.0	7.8	9.3
54 OKFUSKEE	4,160	430	4,590	9.4	9.9	9.8
55 OKLAHOMA	307,575	17,450	325,025	5.4	5.5	5.5
56 OKMULGEE	12,500	1,125	13,625	8.3	9.0	9.4
57 OSAGE	19,725	1,025	20,750	4.9	5.1	5.4
58 OTTAWA	12,225	1,300	13,525	9.6	10.5	10.3
59 PAWNEE	6,050	510	6,560	7.8	8.0	9.7
60 PAYNE	32,725	1,225	33,950	3.6	3.8	3.7
61 PITTSBURG	12,150	1,950	14,100	13.8	14.4	11.9
62 PONTOTOC	16,330	990	17,320	5.7	5.5	5.7
63 POTTAWATOMIE	29,950	1,950	31,900	6.1	6.4	5.9
64 PUSHMATAHA	3,030	400	3,430	11.7	14.2	15.1
65 ROGER MILLS	2,500	190	2,690	7.1	5.4	7.2
66 ROGERS	24,250	1,760	26,010	6.8	6.7	6.3
67 SEMINOLE	11,160	1,180	12,340	9.6	10.1	10.1
68 SEQUOYAH	15,000	1,390	16,390	8.5	8.6	8.1
69 STEPHENS	19,480	1,280	20,760	6.2	6.1	6.7
70 TEXAS	8,360	320	8,680	3.7	3.5	3.4
71 TILLMAN	4,410	310	4,720	6.6	6.9	6.9
72 TULSA	237,975	15,975	253,950	6.3	6.3	6.9

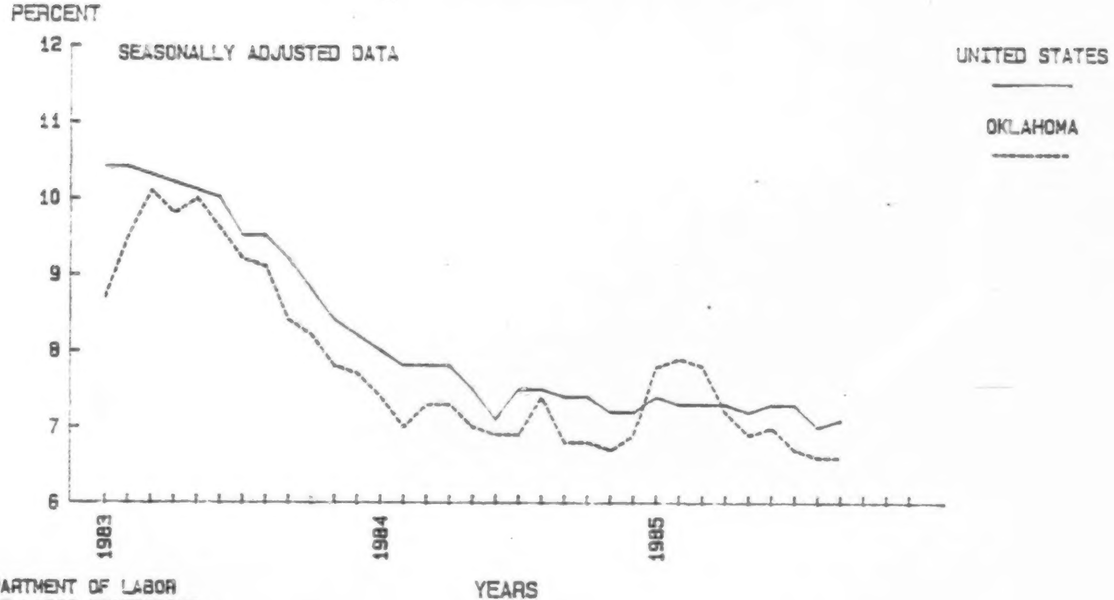
				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
COUNTY	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	SEP 85	AUG 85	SEP 84
73 WAGONER	21,760	1,210	22,970	5.3	5.0	5.2
74 WASHINGTON	24,750	1,090	25,840	4.2	4.7	3.9
75 WASHITA	6,940	490	7,430	6.6	6.7	7.2
76 WOODS	5,910	160	6,070	2.6	2.2	3.0
77 WOODWARD	11,870	850	12,720	6.7	6.9	7.4
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	470,800	26,100	496,900	5.3	5.5	5.3
TULSA MSA	334,200	22,200	356,400	6.2	6.2	6.6

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	38,800	2,000	40,800	4.9
B. SOUTHWEST	54,400	3,500	57,900	6.0
C. NORTH CENTRA	80,700	4,800	85,500	5.6
D. SOUTH CENTRA	112,100	7,800	119,900	6.5
E. CENTRAL	365,300	20,200	385,500	5.2
F. TULSA	288,200	19,200	307,400	6.2
G. EAST CENTRAL	99,200	7,100	106,300	6.7
H. SOUTHERN	86,400	6,300	92,700	6.8
I. NORTHEAST	100,200	7,200	107,400	6.7
J. EASTERN	106,600	8,900	115,500	7.7
K. SOUTHEAST	53,500	7,100	60,600	11.7
L. CLEVELAND	64,200	3,400	67,600	5.0

* *These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.*

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



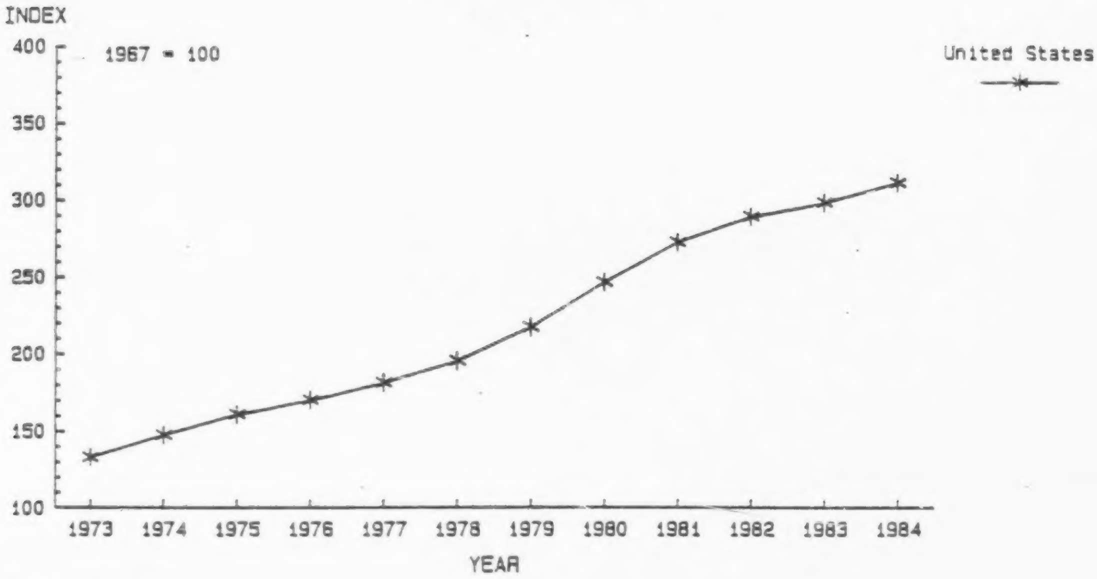
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.6	AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.3	7.1	6.6	SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8					OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0	323.5	3.4	0.2
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5	324.5	3.2	0.3
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3			
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3			
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 557-7111.

12/17/85

S6430-2A

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

OCTOBER DATA
1985

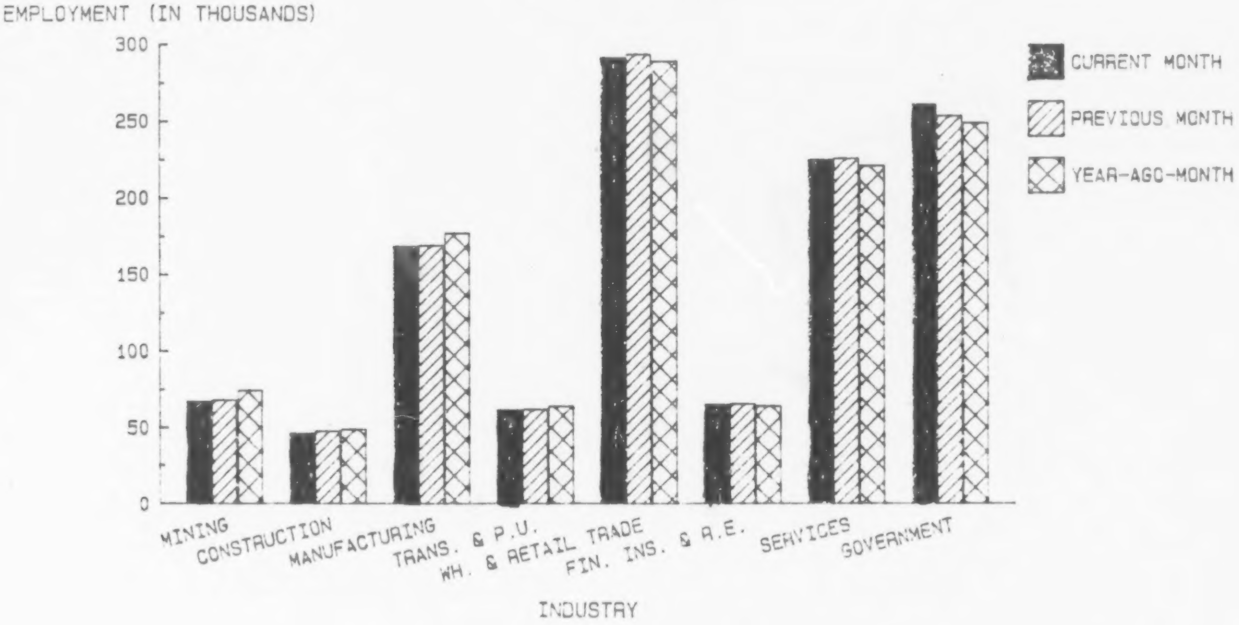
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during October, based on the place-of residence concept, totaled 1,453,200 compared to 1,458,200 the previous month. Employment losses of 3,900 was registered by domestic service, self-employed, and unpaid family workers, while agricultural workers dropped 2,100 positions followed by a modest increase of 1,000 by wage and salary workers. This month drop in total employment brought the annual loss to 3,600 when compared to the level of last October.

Unemployment moved lower in October, reaching 99,500 down from September's level and 3,200 below of the 102,700 estimated during October of last year. Changes in the labor force and numbers of unemployed combined to record an unemployment rate of 6.4 percent in October, a decrease of 0.3 percent from September and 0.2 percent under a year earlier.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
OCTOBER, 1985



This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand and one hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $ 1.095.97, to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS RISE IN OCTOBER

Nonagricultural employment in Oklahoma establishments was estimated at 1,190,100 during October, up 1,000 from September's revised figure. This slight increase was entirely in government and was centered primarily in local schools, state colleges, and universities. General weakness in business activity caused all seven of the other major industry divisions to lose employment in October. The wholesale-retail trade division posted the largest loss-2,200-with a 1,500 job drop in the retail sector, where decreases were widespread but particularly noticeable in eating and drinking establishments. Construction fell by 1,500 and mining by 900 as both industries continued to slide. Service employment declined by 700 jobs with reductions in several components. Manufacturing edged downward by 400 as finance-insurance-real estate recorded the same drop. Finally, transportation-public utilities was 300 under a month ago.

Year-ago comparisons indicated a modest decline of 1,200 for wage and salary unemployment this October. Four major industries recorded gains while four fell below their October 1984 totals. Among the gainers, government posted an increase of 12,100 jobs, 74 percent of which was in the local sector. Services followed with 4,000 employees added over the year. The uptrend continued in trade with 2,200 additional positions as the retail sector accounted for all of the job expansion while the wholesale division contracted over the same time span. Job expansion was also evident in finance-insurance-real estate where 1,000 were added during the last twelve month period. On the downside, manufacturing fell 8,400 with 82 percent of the drop coming in the durable goods division. Mining over the year continued exceptionally weak, as 7,200 jobs were last in this industry. Construction also slipped 2,700 jobs as building activity diminished from its year-earlier pace. Finally transportation-public utilities was off 2,200 jobs from the October 1984 level.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Continuing recent trends, unemployment rates declined in 60 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in October compared with the previous month, while joblessness increased in 11 and remained unchanged in the 6 remaining counties. The state unemployment rate edged downward to 6.4 percent from 6.8 percent in September. Oklahoma's two largest metropolitan areas, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, also experienced lower unemployment as the percent unemployed dropped to 5.3 percent in Oklahoma City from 5.7 percent the month before and Tulsa's rate declined to 6.3 percent from the 6.7 percent recorded a month earlier. The national rate also had a nominal drop in October, 6.8 percent versus 6.9 percent September.

Year-ago comparisons showed U. S, State, Oklahoma City and Tulsa jobless rates this October down from this same 1984 period as shown on the Labor Force Data Table in this publication. Also, during this period, unemployment rates declined in 42 Oklahoma counties, rose in 33, and remained unchanged in 2 others.

OCTOBER INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The total number of jobless persons who applied for insured unemployment benefits during the week which ended October 19, 1985 was 22,314. This was 540, or 2.4 percent, less than the number of claimants who filed for unemployment benefits during the comparable week of September. Compared to the number of claimants during August, the number in October represented 1,979 fewer jobless, suggesting a recent month-to-month reduction of the insured jobless. However, during the month of October 1984, a total of 19,722 persons claimed unemployment benefits, 2,592 fewer than did so during October 1985.

The exceptions to the slight, over-the-month decline in the number of insured unemployed, was most visible in the number from both the mining and the construction industries. These formerly employed in mining contributed 145 more to the October insured unemployment to increase the total from that industry to 3,203. This increased mining's contribution 1.1 percentage points to 14.4 percent of the total. From construction, a 148 increase raised the total to 3,832, or 17.2 percent of the total. Claimants from manufacturing represented the greatest increase of any industry to the grand total of insured unemployed. The over-the-month addition of 379 raised to total from this industry to 4,481, or 20.1 percent of the total. On the other hand, services decreased by 183 to 4,285, which represented a drop from 19.6 percent to 19.2 percent of the total from this industrial group. Finally, the number of insured unemployed from trade dropped 188, which decreased the proportion of the total from 16.7 to 16.2 percent.

The occupational attachment of the formerly employed varied from those patterns reported the previous month. The most notable exception to the downward trend in the number of jobless identified by occupational attachment was the increase in the number of jobless workers from structural occupations and from miscellaneous occupations. Those from structural work increased over the month by 134, or 1.1 percent of the total of 4,564. This represented 20.5 percent of the October total of insured unemployed. The greatest increase of insured unemployed was among those from miscellaneous occupations, which increased 452. This was 2.4 percent above this group's previous level. The total from miscellaneous occupations was 4,646, which was 20.8 percent of the grand total of insured unemployment for the month of October.

The duration patterns of insured unemployment changed some over the month, as during October, the number in two categories decreased. For the category "under 5 weeks", a slight increase of 65 was reported for October, as a total of 7,721 insured unemployed matched this criterion. The decrease of 31 for the period "5-14 weeks" represented virtually no change over the month. But for the period "15 weeks and over", the 6,128 reported during the October survey week represented a decrease of 574 over the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration		
					Under 5 Weeks	5 - 14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total *	22,314	100.0	14,373	7,941	7,721	8,465	6,128
Mining	3,203	14.0	2,834	369	1,130	1,359	714
Construction	3,832	17.2	3,542	290	1,251	1,565	1,016
Manufacturing	4,481	20.1	2,850	1,631	1,402	1,751	1,328
Transp.-Pub. Util.	961	4.3	695	266	362	336	263
Trade	3,618	16.2	1,677	1,941	1,284	1,263	1,071
Services	4,285	19.2	1,798	2,487	1,502	1,544	1,239
Other	934	8.7	977	957	790	647	497

** Data for week ending October 19, 1985.*

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 40.6 hours each week, earned an average hourly wage of $9.72, and were paid an average weekly salary of $394.63 during October 1985. This average workweek was shorter by a half-hour than it was the previous month. The average hourly wage decrease seven cents an hour over the month and was associated with a $7.74 decrease in average weekly salary.

Workers in durable goods manufacturing experienced average weekly salary decreases of $5.48 over the month to average $416.34 during the month. This was $7.08 less than a year earlier. The latest hourly wage average was $10.13, virtually no change over the month, but twenty-six cents an hour more, on the average, than a year earlier.

Workers in nondurable goods industries also experienced average decrease in both weekly salaries and in average hourly wages. Weekly salaries decreased $12.60 to average $354.32; hourly wages decreased eighteen cents an hour, to average $8.97 during October. These decreases were associated with a six-tenths an hour drop in the length of the average workweek in these industries.

For all industries in the manufacturing of durable goods sector, the over-the-month trend of decreased weekly earnings was absent in two industries; electrical and electronic equipment and transportation equipment. In the former, the $3.26 increase in weekly earnings was accompanied by a small dip in the hourly wage and a slight increase in the length of the workweek which was just short of an average 40-hour workweek. Workers in transportation equipment, most notably, increased their average weekly earnings by $19.95 to reach a high of $531.15 per week. This was associated with an average increase of forty cents an hour and an increase of three-tenths an hour in the average workweek length.

In nondurable goods, the general, over-the-month decrease in weekly earnings was evident in all industries but one. In newspapers and periodicals, the average earnings was increased $2.73 over the month. No apparent change in average hours worked was reported, though the average hourly wage increased seven cents an hour to $9.48.

Average hours and earnings of workers in five nonmanufacturing industries are also reported in the Hours and Earnings Table of this publication. A decrease in weekly earnings in four of these industries was reported over the month. The magnitude of the over-the-month decrease is suggested by the $21.19 dip in average weekly earnings by construction workers and $21.94 by workers in oil and gas extraction industries. Wholesale trade workers experienced a relatively small drop of $2.11 in average weekly earnings, though neither length of workweek nor size of the average hourly wage changed significantly over the month. In contrast, workers in public utilities appeared to earn more, on the average, than during the previous month: $19.89 on average, a week; twenty-five cents more an hour, with a corresponding increase of eight-tenths an hour for an average workweek length of 40.8 hours.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Oct. 1985p	Sept. 1985r	Oct. 1984p	Sept. 85 Oct. 85	Sept. 85 Oct. 85	Oct. 84 Oct. 85
Total Labor Force †	1563.8	1552.7	1552.3	0.7	11.1	11.5
Unemployment	105.6	99.5	102.7	6.1	6.1	2.9
Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.4	6.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	6.7	7.1	6.8	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1458.2	1453.2	1449.6	0.3	5.0	8.6
Agriculture	56.3	54.2	56.8	3.9	2.1	-0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	179.1	175.2	181.9	2.2	3.9	-2.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1190.1	1189.1	1191.3	0.1	1.0	-1.2
Manufacturing	169.1	169.5	177.5	-0.2	-0.4	-8.4
Durable Goods	104.9	105.5	111.8	-0.6	-0.6	-6.9
Lumber & Wood Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.8	10.9	11.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5
Primary Metal Industries	4.0	3.9	4.3	2.6	0.1	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	16.8	16.8	17.9	0.0	0.0	-1.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.7	8.8	9.2	-1.1	-0.1	-0.5
Machinery Exc. Electrical	34.4	34.8	36.9	-1.1	-0.4	-2.5
Construction & Related Mach	12.9	13.0	14.1	-0.8	-0.1	-1.2
Oil Field Machinery	8.1	8.2	9.3	-1.2	-0.1	-1.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.8	6.9	6.7	-1.4	-0.1	0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.1	11.2	12.1	-0.9	-0.1	-1.0
Transportation Equipment	18.6	18.6	19.8	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.4	11.5	12.0	-0.9	-0.1	-0.6
Aircraft & Parts	6.7	6.6	7.3	1.5	0.1	-0.6
Instruments & Related Products	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.2	64.0	65.7	0.3	0.2	-1.5
Food & Kindred Products	14.7	14.4	15.0	2.1	0.3	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.5	9.4	9.4	1.1	0.1	0.1
Paper & Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.3	7.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Petroleum Refining	6.8	6.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	12.0	12.1	11.9	-0.8	-0.1	0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.4	7.4	7.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Mining	67.7	68.6	74.9	-1.3	-0.9	-7.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	64.8	66.0	71.9	-1.8	-1.2	-7.1
Construction	46.7	48.2	49.4	-3.1	-1.5	-2.7
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.8	10.0	10.7	-2.0	-0.2	-0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.2	62.5	64.4	-0.5	-0.3	-2.2
Transportation	32.5	32.6	33.8	-0.3	-0.1	-1.3
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	16.1	16.2	17.5	-0.6	-0.1	-1.4
Communications & Electric, GA	29.7	29.9	30.6	-0.7	-0.2	-0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	291.6	293.8	289.4	-0.7	-2.2	2.2
Wholesale Trade	67.9	68.6	68.7	-1.0	-0.7	-0.8
Retail Trade	223.7	225.2	220.7	-0.7	-1.5	3.0
General Merchandise Stores	29.8	29.8	30.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Department Stores	12.3	12.5	13.4	-1.6	-0.2	-1.1
Food Stores	38.2	38.6	38.7	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.1	27.2	26.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.2	14.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.9	66.3	64.9	-0.6	-0.4	1.0
Banking	21.2	21.2	22.1	0.0	0.0	-0.9
Insurance Carriers	9.4	9.3	9.4	1.1	0.1	0.0
Services	225.5	226.2	221.5	-0.3	-0.7	4.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.4	11.9	12.2	-4.2	-0.5	-0.8
Personal Services	11.9	11.7	11.5	1.7	0.2	0.4
Health Services	70.4	70.8	69.1	-0.6	-0.4	1.3
Hospitals	28.4	28.3	28.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
Total Government	261.4	254.0	249.3	2.9	7.4	12.1
Federal Government	51.2	52.0	49.4	-1.5	-0.8	1.8
State and Local Government	210.2	202.0	199.9	4.1	8.2	10.3
State Government	72.4	69.6	71.0	4.0	2.8	1.4
Local Government	137.8	132.4	128.9	4.1	5.4	8.9

† Based on place-of-residence concept.

** These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

OCTOBER 1985

	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY GROUP	Oct 1985p	Sep 1985r	Oct 1984r	Oct 1985p	Sep 1985r	Oct 1984r	Oct 1985p	Sep 1985r	Oct 1984r
MANUFACTURING	$394.63	$402.37	$401.28	40.6	41.1	41.8	$ 9.72	$ 9.79	$ 9.60
DURABLE GOODS	416.34	421.82	423.42	41.1	41.6	42.9	10.13	10.14	9.87
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	427.66	438.70	436.88	41.2	42.8	43.0	10.38	10.25	10.16
PRIMARY METALS	399.73	420.55	399.50	41.9	43.4	42.5	9.54	9.69	9.40
FABRICATED METALS	344.97	369.36	379.44	40.3	40.5	40,8	8.56	9.12	9.30
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	351.96	389.16	371.21	42.0	42.3	41.2	8.38	9.20	9.01
MACHINERY EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	421.83	421.83	445.08	42.5	43.0	46.9	9.73	9.81	9.42
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	435.34	435.90	438.88	41.5	41.2	41.6	10.49	10.58	10.58
ELEC. & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	402.38	399.12	400.68	39.8	39.4	42.4	10.11	10.13	9.45
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	531.15	511.20	485.69	40.3	40.0	39.2	13.18	12.78	12.39
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	407.63	447.38	409.19	41.3	43.1	43.3	9.87	10.38	9.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	354.32	366.92	360.19	39.5	40.1	39.8	8.97	9.15	9.05
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	319.18	328.60	313.16	40.3	41.7	40.2	7.92	7.88	7.79
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	180.93	184.97	183.22	33.0	36.7	37.7	4.89	5.04	4.86
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	417.38	422.93	399.56	41.0	43.2	39.6	10.18	9.79	10.09
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	382.42	384.61	383.60	40.9	41.4	42.2	9.35	9.29	9.09
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	369.72	366.99	416.99	39.0	39.0	42.9	9.48	9.41	9.72
PETROLEUM REFINING	487.52	502.92	490.49	38.6	38.1	38.5	12.63	13.20	12.74
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	452.41	474.35	471.49	42.4	43.8	43.9	10.67	10.83	10.74
CONSTRUCTION	404.28	425.47	432.06	36.0	38.4	38.0	11.23	11.08	11.37
PUBLIC UTILITIES	504.29	484.40	471.01	40.8	40.0	41.1	12.36	12.11	11.46
WHOLESALE TRADE	367.22	369.33	356.11	38.9	39.0	39.7	9.44	9.47	8.97
RETAIL TRADE*	194.04	197.81	193.44	31.5	31.2	31.2	6.16	6.34	6.20

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - *Preliminary* R - *Revised.* **Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: *Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.*

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: OCTOBER 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OCT 85	SEPT 85	OCT 84
U.S.	108,428,000	7,917,000	116,345,000	6.8	6.9	7.3
OKLAHOMA	1,458,200	105,600	1,563,800	6.8	6.4	6.6
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,790	620	8,410	7.4	7.6	8.1
2 ALFALFA	3,460	180	3,640	4.9	3.1	3.5
3 ATOKA	5,030	530	5,560	9.5	9.7	11.1
4 BEAVER	3,520	110	3,630	3.0	3.3	2.8
5 BECKHAM	9,180	1,050	10,230	10.3	8.2	8.6
6 BLAINE	5,690	470	6,160	7.6	7.0	5.3
7 BRYAN	13,850	1,040	14,890	7.0	7.0	7.7
8 CADDO	13,230	1,510	14,740	10.2	9.1	8.9
9 CANADIAN	32,725	1,875	34,600	5.4	5.0	4.5
10 CARTER	20,925	1,400	22,325	6.3	6.3	7.2
11 CHEROKEE	14,770	1,430	16,200	8.8	8.4	8.8
12 CHOCTAW	5,030	760	5,790	13.1	12.0	12.8
13 CIMARRON	1,640	90	1,730	5.2	6.1	3.7
14 CLEVELAND	75,100	3,875	78,975	4.9	4.9	4.8
15 COAL	1,990	220	2,210	10.0	10.0	12.7
16 COMANCHE	39,475	2,375	41,850	5.7	5.4	6.7
17 COTTON	2,480	150	2,630	5.7	5.3	4.9
18 CRAIG	7,590	540	8,130	6.6	6.5	6.0
19 CREEK	30,725	2,400	33,125	7.2	6.9	7.1
20 CUSTER	14,340	870	15,210	5.7	5.1	5.7
21 DELAWARE	10,650	840	11,490	7.3	6.6	7.4
22 DEWEY	3,150	180	3,330	5.4	5.6	6.8

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				OCT 85	SEPT 85	OCT 84
23 ELLIS	2,730	150	2,880	5.2	5.8	6.4
24 GARFIELD	28,650	2,100	30,750	6.8	6.2	6.0
25 GARVIN	11,460	870	12,330	7.1	6.5	6.5
26 GRADY	19,520	1,880	21,400	8.8	8.3	7.8
27 GRANT	2,930	130	3,060	4.2	3.8	3.4
28 GREER	3,100	150	3,250	4.6	4.2	4.9
29 HARMON	1,900	110	2,010	5.5	6.2	5.6
30 HARPER	1,770	130	1,900	6.8	5.1	5.7
31 HASKELL	4,820	820	5,640	14.5	13.6	12.0
32 HUGHES	4,780	770	5,550	13.9	13.4	13.8
33 JACKSON	11,050	750	11,800	6.4	6.4	6.1
34 JEFFERSON	3,440	310	3,750	8.3	7.8	7.1
35 JOHNSTON	4,150	380	4,530	8.4	7.7	7.5
36 KAY	23,675	1,725	25,400	6.8	6.1	6.1
37 KINGFISHER	7,670	370	8,040	4.6	4.1	4.9
38 KIOWA	5,720	310	6,030	5.1	5.3	5.5
39 LATIMER	3,230	560	3,790	14.8	13.8	13.3
40 LEFLORE	12,180	1,510	13,690	11.0	10.7	11.3
41 LINCOLN	10,490	1,130	11,620	9.7	9.2	8.6
42 LOGAN	14,810	760	15,570	4.9	4.7	4.9
43 LOVE	2,530	240	2,770	8.7	9.1	10.0
44 McCLAIN	11,320	720	12,040	6.0	5.0	5.9
45 McCURTAIN	13,700	1,360	15,060	9.0	9.9	9.5
46 McINTOSH	5,980	500	6,480	7.7	7.4	10.4
47 MAJOR	3,900	290	4,190	6.9	6.0	5.3

					UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	OCT 85	SEPT 85	OCT 84
48	MARSHALL	4,140	390	4,530	8.6	7.7	6.8
49	MAYES	16,030	1,510	17,540	8.6	8.0	8.9
50	MURRAY	5,500	500	6,000	8.3	7.1	7.8
51	MUSKOGEE	28,925	2,975	31,900	9.3	8.8	10.0
52	NOBLE	5,620	310	5,930	5.2	4.9	5.5
53	NOWATA	4,230	390	4,620	8.4	8.1	10.1
54	OKFUSKEE	4,110	470	4,580	10.3	9.6	9.5
55	OKLAHOMA	309,300	18,875	328,175	5.8	5.5	5.7
56	OKMULGEE	12,675	1,250	13,925	9.0	8.4	9.7
57	OSAGE	19,875	1,075	20,950	5.1	5.0	5.3
58	OTTAWA	12,275	1,325	13,600	9.7	9.8	9.6
59	PAWNEE	5,910	580	6,490	8.9	7.9	9.3
60	PAYNE	32,825	1,375	34,200	4.0	3.7	3.9
61	PITTSBURG	12,100	2,150	14,250	15.1	14.0	11.5
62	PONTOTOC	16,560	1,070	17,630	6.1	5.8	5.4
63	POTTAWATOMIE	30,125	2,075	32,200	6.4	6.1	5.8
64	PUSHMATAHA	3,030	410	3,440	11.9	12.0	13.5
65	ROGER MILLS	2,660	200	2,860	7.0	7.1	6.1
66	ROGERS	24,420	1,940	26,360	7.4	6.8	6.4
67	SEMINOLE	11,190	1,240	12,430	10.0	9.7	10.0
68	SEQUOYAH	14,870	1,540	16,410	9.4	8.7	8.1
69	STEPHENS	19,790	1,360	21,150	6.4	6.3	6.5
70	TEXAS	8,320	310	8,630	3.6	3.8	3.7
71	TILLMAN	4,460	310	4,770	6.5	6.6	7.1
72	TULSA	239,625	17,225	256,850	6.7	6.4	6.9

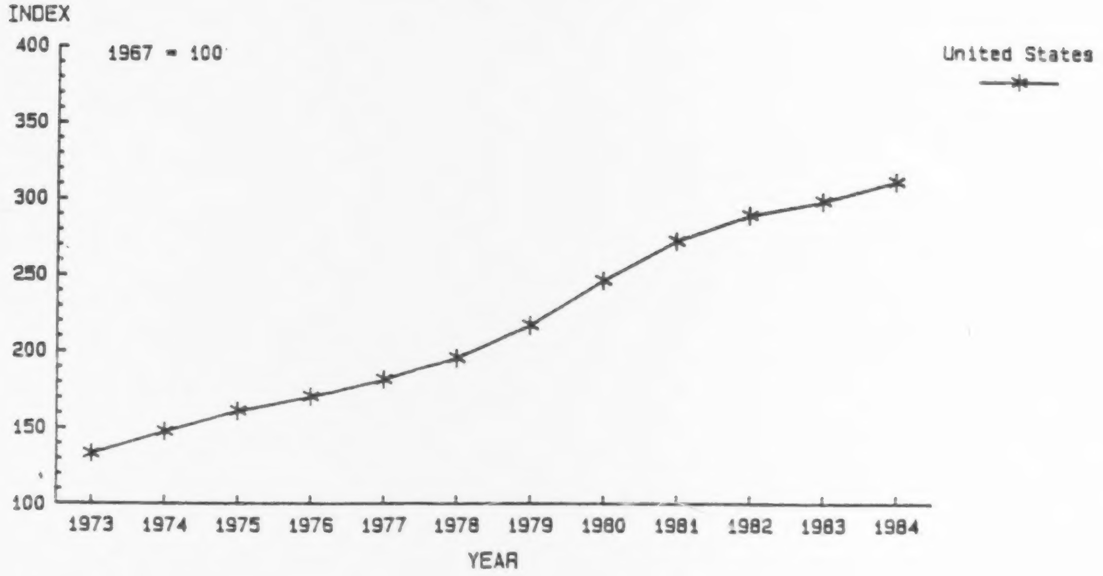
COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OCT 85	SEPT 85	OCT 84
73 WAGONER	21,910	1,340	23,250	5.8	5.3	5.4
74 WASHINGTON	24,930	1,140	26,070	4.4	4.3	4.1
75 WASHITA	6,940	560	7,500	7.5	6.6	7.0
76 WOODS	6,070	170	6,240	2.7	2.8	2.2
77 WOODWARD	11,930	980	12,910	7.6	6.7	7.1
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	473,400	28,200	501,600	5.6	5.4	5.4
TULSA MSA	336,500	24,000	360,500	6.7	6.3	6.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39100	2100	41,200	5.1
B. SOUTHWEST	54900	4000	58,900	6.8
C. NORTH CENTRAL	81600	5600	87,200	6.4
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	113700	8600	122,300	7.0
E. CENTRAL	367400	21900	389,300	5.6
F. TULSA	290200	20700	310,900	6.7
G. EAST CENTRAL	99400	7600	107,000	7.1
H. SOUTHERN	86100	6600	92,700	7.1
I. NORTHEAST	100100	7700	107,800	7.1
J. EASTERN	106900	9600	116,500	8.2
K. SOUTHEAST	54100	7600	61,700	12.3
L. CLEVELAND	64600	3500	68,100	5.1

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



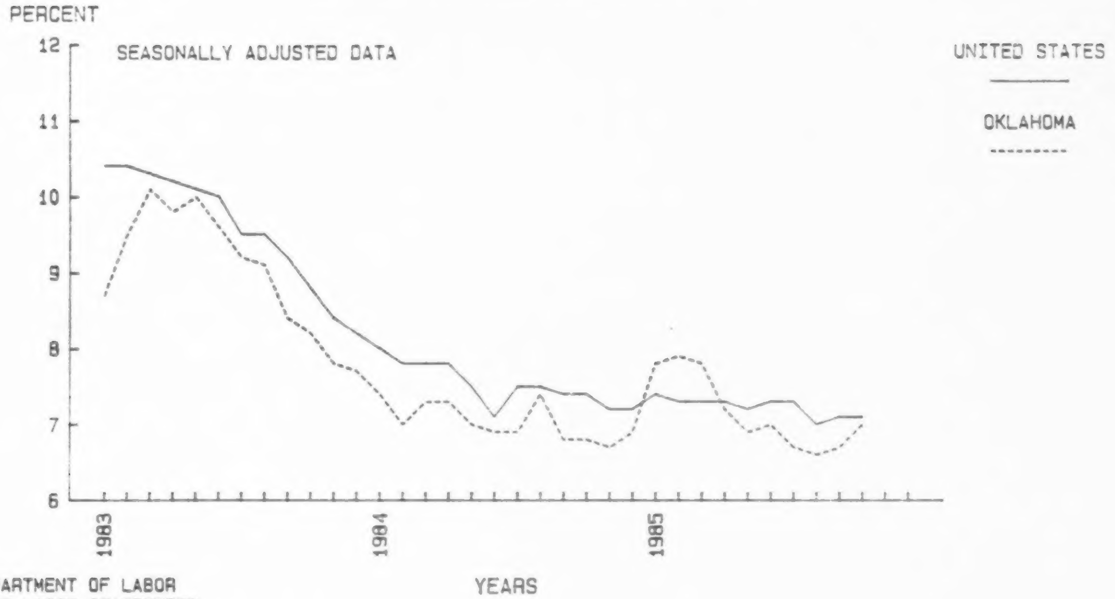
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0	323.5	3.4	0.2
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5	324.5	3.2	0.3
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3	325.5	3.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3			
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

	1983				1984				1985				
MONTH	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		MONTH
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.6	AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.7	SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.0	OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7					NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

S6430.2A

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

NOVEMBER DATA
1985

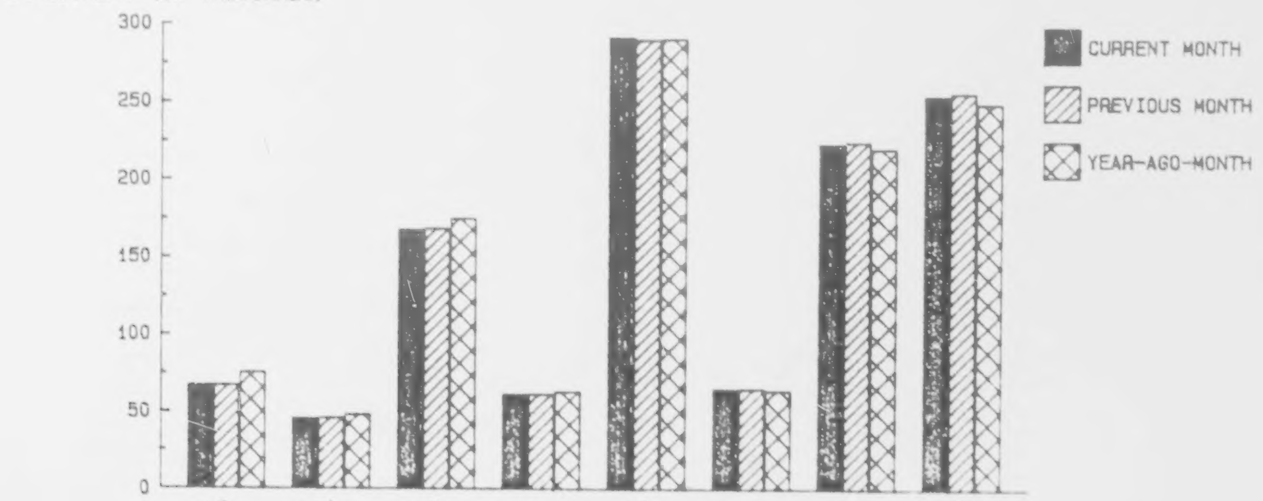
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during November totaled 1,438,700 according to the latest estimates based on the place-of-residence or current population survey method. This compared to the revised October estimate 1,453,600 or a moderate 14,900 decline during the latest 30-day period. Seasonality had a significant impact on the reduced employment level as agriculture slipped by 10,700 during the latest reporting period. During this same time frame, domestic service, self-employed and unpaid family workers employment dropped 4,100 while wage and salary employment showed a cutback of 3,200 jobs. Comparisons of annual changes in November data, show employment advanced 2,800 from the same month last year.

Unemployment moved higher in November, reaching 108,500. This was 1,700 above the October level and 7,400 greater than recorded in November last year. This increase, combined with lower labor force, resulted in a jobless rate of 7.0 percent compared to 6.8 percent last month and 6.6 percent a year ago.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
NOVEMBER, 1985



This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand and one hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $1,095.97 to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES OVER MONTH

Non-farm wage and salary employment in Oklahoma declined in November to 1,182,300, off 3,200 from October. The decline was general, being shared by six of the eight major industry divisions. Only mining, with a nominal gain of 100, and trade with a seasonal advance of 1,400 moved counter to the general downward trend. Government recorded the largest employment decline of any industry division in November from October with a loss of 1,800 jobs; a cutback shared by federal, state, and local units, services recorded the second largest reduction over the month with a drop 1,200 workers, a decline traced to numerous components, most notably in business and recreational services. Smaller job losses ranging from 200 to 800 were observed in manufacturing, construction, transportation-public utilities, and finance-insurance-real estate. The reduction in factory employment totaled 800, centered in the machinery component, essentially in the general industrial machinery manufacturing category. Construction employment slipped 500 seasonally while a reduction in trucking and warehousing was responsible for a loss of 200 workers in transportation-public utilities. Finance insurance-real estate jobs dropped by a similar number as reductions of 100 each were observed in banking and among insurance carriers.

November nonfarm wage and salary employment was off 9,900 from one year ago. Two industries, mining and manufacturing, were generally responsible for the reduction in the number of jobs reported in the state in November from one year ago. Mining employment dropped 8,200 due to the general downward trend in oil and gas activities while manufacturing employment was down by 7,200 workers as reductions were generally in the durable goods categories. Other industries reporting fewer jobs in November from one year ago were construction off 2,600, and transportation-public utilities, down 1,700, jobs.

Four industry divisions recorded additions to employment over the year ended in November. Government had the largest advance, a gain of 4,900 federal, state, and local jobs. Services employment also advanced, up 3,100 jobs; led by the business and health service components. Over the year, finance-insurance-real estate climbed by 1,000 jobs, primarily traced to personnel additions by credit agencies other than banks and real estate establishments. Finally, wholesale-retail trade rose 800 as a gain of 2,000 jobs in the retail sector more than offset a reduction of 1,200 wholesale jobs.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Unemployment rates declined in 32 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in November compared with the previous month, while joblessness increased in 42 and remained unchanged in the remaining 3 counties. Statewide, unemployment rose in November, increasing to 7.0 percent from 6.8 percent in October. At the national level, the unemployment rate dropped to 6.7 percent from the estimated 6.8 percent recorded in October.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates were higher in 44 counties this November, lower in 30, and unchanged in 3 counties. The State rate of 7.0 percent was higher than the 6.6 percent measured in November of 1984, while the national rate was 0.2 percentage points lower than last year.

Among the 4 metropolitan statistical areas, the Enid unemployment rate increased slightly in November and stood a full 1.0 percent higher than a year ago, while Lawton dropped slightly on both a month to month and annual comparison basis. The Oklahoma City MSA, rose to 5.9 percent in November a rise of 0.2 percent since October and 0.4 percent above last Novembers level. The Tulsa MSA also experienced the same magnitude of unemployment rate increase and finished November at 7.0 percent.

NOVEMBER INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of claimants for unemployment benefits in Oklahoma for the week which ended November 23, 1985 reached 26,084. This represented an absolute increase of 3,770 over the month, or 16.9 percent more claims than were filed during October. This level is not really comparable to the 17,729 claimants reported November 1984, during a week which included a holiday. However, the latest number reported is only 738 more applicants than were reported during November 1983, when claimants numbered 25,348.

Duration patterns of the unemployment represented by claims for insured unemployment confirmed both the recency as well as the persistence of much of it in the state. The over-the-month increase of 1,682 (17.9 percent) in November raised the total number in the category of "under 5 weeks" to 9,403. There were 1,445 more in the "5-14 weeks" category, for a total of 9,910. Finally 643 were added to the "15 weeks over" category increasing the total for the period to 6,771.

The greatest number of claimants for jobless benefits--eighty-eight percent--were from five major industrial sources. Ranked in order of number from each, manufacturing (21.1 percent), was the greatest, followed by construction (19.2 percent), services (19.2 percent), trade (15.9 percent), and mining (12.4 percent). The number of claimants from manufacturing and construction increased over the month between October and November. During the same period, however, claimants from mining and trade decreased. The percentage of claimants from the services sector remained unchanged over the month. The most visible, absolute increase in the number of claims was from among those formerly employed in manufacturing. Their number increased 53.2 percent over the month, to reach a total of 5,495 in November. Claimants from construction increased 36.6 percent. In contrast, those who sought to receive unemployment benefits from mining actually decreased 145, for a 12.8 percent decrease over the month.

The classification of claimants by occupational attachment indicates that the largest number, 5,716 (21.6 percent) were from the miscellaneous occupations category. This was an increase, over the month, which displaced the number from structural work, which moved to second in rank order with 20.8 percent of the total. Other double digit percentage groups in occupational attachment were clerical (14.5 percent) and professional-technical-manageral (12.7 percent). These two increased in absolute number over the month, though each decreased as a percentage of the total.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration		
					Under 5 Weeks	5-14 Weeks	5 Weeks & Over
Total	26,084	100.0	17,345	8,739	9,403	9,910	6,771
Mining	3,240	12.4	2,816	424	985	1,412	843
Construction	5,018	19.2	4,717	301	1,708	2,063	1,247
Manufacturing	5,495	21.1	3,550	1,945	2,149	1,957	1,389
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,085	4.2	807	278	431	407	247
Trade	4,157	15.9	2,043	2,114	1,477	1,549	1,131
Fin.-Ins.-Real Est.	812	3.1	228	584	262	296	254
Services	5,044	19.2	2,358	2,646	1,830	1,828	1,346
Other	1,273	4.9	826	447	561	398	314

* Data for week ending November 23, 1985

OKLAHOMA STATEWIDE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 42.2 hours each week, earned an average hourly wage of $9.99 and were paid an average weekly salary of $421.58 during November 1985. This average workweek was one hour longer, on average, than it was a month earlier, though the same average length, essentially, as reported a year earlier. The average hourly earnings, 21 cents more than during October, was associated with an average weekly salary increase, over the month, of $18.64.

The over-the-month average increase in salaries in durable goods manufacturing was $28.53, which pushed up the average salary for this group of industries to $454.65 a week. This was associated with a 43.3 hour week, on average, and a $10.50 average hourly, wage which was thirty-three cents an hour more than reported the previous month.

Increases in average weekly salaries were reported in all durable goods manufacturing sectors except stone, clay and glass products and oil field machinery. A salary decrease in stone, clay and glass products was quite small. The $12.33 average weekly salary decrease in the manufacturing of oil field machinery was associated with a seven-tenths an hour reduction in the workweek and a loss, on average, of twelve cents in the hourly wage. The most prominent salary increase occurred in the manufacture of transportation equipment. The over-the-month average weekly increase was $99.61, increasing the weekly wage to $628.24. The average workweek extended 4.9 hours, for a total of 45.1, and the average hourly wage rate rose $.78 an hour to equal $13.93.

In nondurable goods manufacturing, salaries in petroleum refining averaged $518.74, an over-the-month increase that was the greatest of this group of industries. The workweek increased 1.5 hours for a 40.4 hour week, on average, as hourly wages increased $.24 to equal $12.84. In contrast, the lowest weekly salary in nondurable goods increased over the month $10.17 for a weekly average of $191.84. For the same period, the workweek increased 1.6 hours to 38.6 as the salary average was raised six cents to $4.97 an hour.

Average hours and earnings for workers in five nonmanufacturing industries are also reported in this publication. Average weekly salaries for construction dipped $15.52 over the month to $390.56. Hours worked, on average, dropped to 34.2 hours a week. This was an 1.8 hour drop, over the month, and 4.3 hours less, on average, than a year earlier. While employment statewide in oil and gas extraction increased, the average weekly hours increased to 42.7. Though virtually no change over the month, this was shorter than a year earlier by almost an hour. The average hourly wage of $10.66 was associated with an average weekly salary of $455.15, an over-the-month decrease of $2.77.

Workers in retail trade (except eating and drinking places) earned, on average, $189.72, or $3.08 a week less than during the previous month. The average length of the workweek decreased over-the-month a fraction. There was virtually no change in the over-the-month decrease of the average hourly wage of $6.12. Wholesale trade workers earned average weekly salaries of $366.21, an increase of $5.61, but the workweek remained essentially unchanged. And finally, as during previous months, public utilities employees earned weekly salaries, which , on average were among the highest in the labor market at $511.63. This represented an over-the-month average increase of $8.60,and was associated with an average workweek of 41.8 hour and an average hourly wage of $12.24.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Nov. 1985p	Oct. 1985r	Nov. 1984p	Oct.85 Nov.85	Oct.85 Nov.85	Nov.84 Nov.85
Total Labor Force †	1547.2	1560.4	1537.0	- 0.9	-13.2	10.2
Unemployment	108.5	106.8	101.1	1.6	1.7	7.4
Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.8	6.6			
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	1438.7	1453.6	1435.9	- 1.0	-14.9	2.8
Agriculture	45.6	56.3	46.0	-19.0	-10.7	- 0.4
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	174.3	178.4	179.0	- 2.4	- 4.1	- 4.7
Idled by Labor Disputes	.4	0	0	400	400	400
Wage and Salaries Workers, Total *	1182.3	1185.5	1192.2	- 0.3	- 3.2	- 9.9
Manufacturing	168.3	169.1	175.5	- 0.5	- 0.8	- 7.2
Durable Goods	104.0	105.0	110.2	- 1.0	- 1.0	- 6.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3.2	3.3	3.3	- 3.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.7	10.8	11.1	- 0.9	- 0.1	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	4.0	4.2	- 5.0	- 0.2	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	16.8	16.9	17.6	- 0.6	- 0.1	- 0.8
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.6	8.7	9.2	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.6
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.9	34.5	36.2	- 1.7	- 0.6	- 2.3
Construction & Related Mach	12.9	12.9	14.2	0.0	0.0	- 1.3
Oil Field Machinery	8.2	8.1	9.3	1.2	0.1	- 1.1
General Industrial Machinery	6.1	6.8	6.7	-10.3	- 0.7	- 0.6
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.2	11.1	12.1	0.9	0.1	- 0.9
Transportation Equipment	18.6	18.6	19.7	0.0	0.0	- 1.1
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.5	11.4	12.1	0.9	0.1	- 0.6
Aircraft & Parts	6.6	6.7	7.1	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 0.5
Instruments & Related Products	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	64.3	64.1	65.3	0.3	0.2	- 1.0
Food & Kindred Products	14.7	14.7	15.1	0.0	0.0	- 0.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.7	9.6	9.5	1.0	0.1	0.2
Paper & Allied Products	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.8	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.4	7.3	8.3	1.4	0.1	- 0.9
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.8	7.7	1.5	0.1	- 0.8
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.3	7.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Mining	67.9	67.8	76.1	0.1	0.1	- 8.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	65.1	64.9	73.0	0.3	0.2	- 7.9
Construction	46.2	46.7	48.8	- 1.1	- 0.5	- 2.6
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.6	9.8	10.6	- 2.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities Ex	62.1	62.3	63.8	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 1.7
Transportation	32.4	32.6	33.3	- 0.6	- 0.2	- 0.9
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	- 0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	16.0	16.2	16.9	- 1.2	- 0.2	- 0.9
Communications & Electric, GA	29.7	29.7	30.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	292.5	291.1	291.7	0.5	1.4	0.8
Wholesale Trade	67.6	67.8	68.8	- 0.3	- 0.2	- 1.2
Retail Trade	224.9	223.3	222.9	0.7	1.6	2.0
General Merchandise Stores	31.1	30.1	31.3	3.3	1.0	- 0.2
Department Stores	13.2	12.5	14.0	5.6	0.7	- 0.8
Food Stores	37.9	38.3	39.1	- 1.0	- 0.4	- 1.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.3	27.1	26.3	0.7	0.2	1.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.8	14.2	15.4	4.2	0.6	- 0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	65.8	66.0	64.8	- 0.3	- 0.2	1.0
Banking	21.1	21.2	22.0	- 0.5	- 0.1	- 0.9
Insurance Carriers	9.3	9.4	9.4	- 1.1	- 0.1	- 0.1
Services	224.2	225.4	221.1	- 0.5	- 1.2	3.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.3	11.5	11.7	- 1.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Personal Services	11.9	11.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Health Services	70.4	70.3	69.0	0.1	0.1	1.4
Hospitals	28.4	28.4	28.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Government	255.3	257.1	250.4	- 0.7	- 1.8	4.9
Federal Government	51.1	51.3	49.9	- 0.4	- 0.2	1.2
State and Local Government	204.2	205.8	200.5	- 0.8	- 1.6	3.7
State Government	72.0	72.4	71.0	- 0.6	- 0.4	1.0
Local Government	132.2	133.4	129.5	- 0.9	- 1.2	2.7

† Based on place-of-residence concept.

---

* *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
NOVEMBER 1985

Industry Group	Nov 1985p	Oct 1985r	Nov 1984r	Nov 1985p	Oct 1985r	Nov 1984r	Nov 1985p	Oct 1985r	Nov 1984r
MANUFACTURING	$394.63	$402.37	$401.28	40.6	41.1	41.8	$9.72	$9.79	$9.60
DURABLE GOODS	416.34	421.82	423.42	41.1	41.6	42.9	10.13	10.14	9.87
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	427.66	438.70	436.88	41.2	42.8	43.0	10.38	10.25	10.11
FABRICATED METALS	344.97	369.36	379.44	40.3	40.5	40.8	8.38	9.20	9.01
FAB. STRUC. METALS	351.96	389.16	371.21	42.5	43.0	46.9	9.73	9.81	9.49
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	413.53	521.83	445.08	42.5	43.0	46.9	9.73	9.81	9.49
OIL FIELD MACH.	435.34	435.90	438.88	41.5	41.2	41.6	10.49	10.58	10.55
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	402.38	399.12	400.68	39.8	39.4	42.4	10.11	10.13	9.45
TRANSP. EQUIP.	531.15	511.20	485.69	40.3	40.0	39.2	13.18	12.78	12.39
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	407.63	447.38	409.19	41.3	43.1	43.3	9.87	10.38	9.45
NONDURABLE GOODS	354.32	366.92	360.19	39.5	40.1	39.8	8.97	9.15	9.05
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	319.18	328.60	313.16	40.3	41.7	40.2	7.92	7.88	7.79
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	180.93	184.97	183.22	37.0	36.7	37.7	4.89	5.04	4.86
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	417.38	422.93	399.56	41.0	43.2	39.6	10.18	9.79	10.09
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	382.42	384.61	383.60	40.9	41.4	42.2	9.48	9.41	9.72
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	369.72	366.99	416.99	39.0	39.0	42.9	9.48	9.41	9.72
PETROLEUM REFINING	487.52	502.92	490.49	38.6	38.1	38.5	12.63	13.20	12.74
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	452.41	474.35	471.49	42.4	43.8	43.9	10.67	10.83	10.74
CONSTRUCTION	404.28	425.47	432.06	36.0	38.4	38.0	11.23	11.08	11.37
PUBLIC UTILITIES	504.29	484.40	471.01	40.8	40.0	41.1	12.36	12.11	11.46
WHOLESALE TRADE	367.22	369.33	356.11	38.9	39.0	39.7	9.44	9.47	8.97
RETAIL TRADE*	194.04	197.81	193.44	31.5	31.2	31.2	6.16	6.34	6.20

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers [illegible] and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount overtime may affect these data. There are approximately* 123.9 *production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*
Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.
*P Preliminary R Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*
Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: NOVEMBER 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	-UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				NOV 85	OCT 85	NOV 84
U.S.	108,282,000	7,815,000	116,097,000	6.7	6.8	6.9
OKLAHOMA	1,438,700	108,500	1,547,200	7.0	6.8	6.6
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,830	620	8,450	7.3	7.6	8.3
2 ALFALFA	3,220	130	3,350	3.9	4.9	3.6
3 ATOKA	4,890	590	5,480	10.8	9.8	12.3
4 BEAVER	3,270	110	3,380	3.3	3.1	2.7
5 BECKHAM	8,930	960	9,890	9.7	10.6	8.8
6 BLAINE	5,480	450	5,930	7.6	7.8	5.5
7 BRYAN	13,950	1,160	15,110	7.7	7.1	8.0
8 CADDO	12,730	1,480	14,210	10.4	10.5	8.9
9 CANADIAN	32,300	2,050	34,350	6.0	5.5	4.7
10 CARTER	20,825	1,400	22,225	6.3	6.4	7.1
11 CHEROKEE	14,680	1,420	16,100	8.8	8.8	9.3
12 CHOCTAW	4,850	800	5,650	14.2	13.3	14.7
13 CIMARRON	1,510	90	1,600	5.6	5.2	3.7
14 CLEVELAND	74,100	4,125	78,225	5.3	5.0	4.7
15 COAL	1,960	240	2,200	10.9	10.1	13.5
16 COMANCHE	39,025	2,325	41,350	5.6	5.7	5.7
17 COTTON	2,340	130	2,470	5.3	5.7	5.5
18 CRAIG	7,560	570	8,130	7.0	6.8	5.7
19 CREEK	30,400	2,625	33,025	7.9	7.3	6.8
20 CUSTER	13,810	770	14,580	5.3	5.8	5.4
21 DELAWARE	10,440	920	11,360	8.1	7.4	8.5
22 DEWEY	3,040	150	3,190	4.7	5.5	6.8

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				NOV 85	OCT 85	NOV 84
23 ELLIS	2,530	160	2,690	5.9	5.5	6.1
24 GARFIELD	28,000	2,100	30,100	7.0	6.9	6.0
25 GARVIN	11,430	850	12,280	6.9	7.1	7.3
26 GRADY	19,070	1,820	20,890	8.7	8.9	7.7
27 GRANT	2,760	110	2,870	3.8	4.2	3.5
28 GREER	2,930	170	3,100	5.5	4.4	7.0
29 HARMON	1,770	110	1,880	5.9	5.4	5.8
30 HARPER	1,680	120	1,800	6.7	7.1	4.8
31 HASKELL	4,870	800	5,670	14.1	14.6	11.7
32 HUGHES	4,780	790	5,570	14.2	13.9	13.6
33 JACKSON	10,910	760	11,670	6.5	6.4	5.5
34 JEFFERSON	3,330	320	3,650	8.8	8.2	7.3
35 JOHNSTON	4,120	380	4,500	8.4	8.4	7.4
36 KAY	23,350	1,800	25,150	7.2	6.8	5.7
37 KINGFISHER	7,420	390	7,810	5.0	4.7	4.8
38 KIOWA	5,470	320	5,790	5.5	5.3	6.2
39 LATIMER	3,220	590	3,810	15.5	14.8	15.3
40 LEFLORE	12,030	1,590	13,620	11.7	11.2	12.0
41 LINCOLN	10,090	1,220	11,310	10.8	9.8	9.3
42 LOGAN	14,620	780	15,400	5.1	4.8	4.6
43 LOVE	2,510	230	2,740	8.4	8.7	10.6
44 McCLAIN	11,170	780	11,950	6.5	6.0	5.2
45 McCURTAIN	13,830	1,370	15,200	9.0	9.1	10.3
46 McINTOSH	5,920	530	6,450	8.2	7.7	10.5
47 MAJOR	3,770	210	3,980	5.3	7.0	4.7

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE NOV 85	OCT 85	NOV 84
48 MARSHALL	4,140	350	4,490	7.8	8.6	8.6
49 MAYES	15,850	1,730	17,580	9.8	8.7	9.7
50 MURRAY	5,520	450	5,970	7.5	8.3	8.0
51 MUSKOGEE	29,125	3,000	32,125	9.3	9.4	9.6
52 NOBLE	5,470	340	5,810	5.9	5.4	4.7
53 NOWATA	4,300	500	4,800	10.4	8.6	9.8
54 OKFUSKEE	4,130	480	4,610	10.4	10.3	10.4
55 OKLAHOMA	305,250	19,500	324,750	6.0	5.9	5.5
56 OKMULGEE	12,750	1,300	14,050	9.3	9.2	9.9
57 OSAGE	19,675	1,025	20,700	5.0	5.3	5.0
58 OTTAWA	12,100	1,400	13,500	10.4	9.9	9.0
59 PAWNEE	5,880	570	6,450	8.8	9.0	9.4
60 PAYNE	32,550	1,575	34,125	4.6	4.0	3.7
61 PITTSBURG	12,050	2,200	14,250	15.4	15.2	12.0
62 PONTOTOC	16,490	1,050	17,540	6.0	6.1	5.7
63 POTTAWATOMIE	29,725	2,175	31,900	6.8	6.4	5.9
64 PUSHMATAHA	2,950	430	3,380	12.7	11.9	13.5
65 ROGER MILLS	2,490	170	2,660	6.4	6.9	5.9
66 ROGERS	24,160	2,080	26,240	7.9	7.5	6.5
67 SEMINOLE	10,980	1,210	12,190	9.9	10.0	10.9
68 SEQUOYAH	14,720	1,360	16,080	8.5	9.5	8.5
69 STEPHENS	19,730	1,380	21,110	6.5	6.9	6.4
70 TEXAS	8,080	280	8,360	3.3	3.8	3.5
71 TILLMAN	4,270	320	4,590	7.0	6.6	7.7
72 TULSA	237,100	17,950	255,050	7.0	6.8	6.7

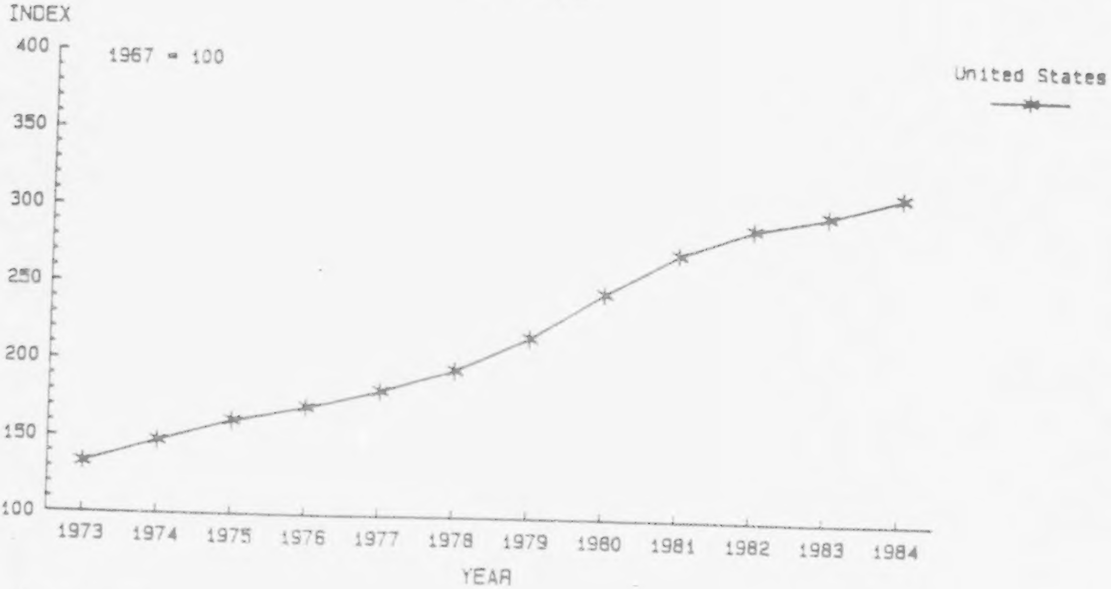
	COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE NOV 85	OCT 85	NOV 84
73	WAGONER	21,680	1,330	23,010	5.8	5.8	5.4
74	WASHINGTON	24,610	1,300	25,910	5.0	4.4	3.9
75	WASHITA	6,610	520	7,130	7.3	7.7	6.6
76	WOODS	5,830	150	5,980	2.5	2.8	2.7
77	WOODWARD	11,780	940	12,720	7.4	7.6	6.1
	OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	467,200	29,400	496,600	5.9	5.7	5.3
	TULSA MSA	333,000	25,000	358,000	7.0	6.7	6.5

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A.	NORTHWEST	37700	2000	39,700	5.0
B.	SOUTHWEST	52900	3800	56,700	6.7
C.	NORTH CENTRAL	79500	5500	85,000	6.5
D.	SOUTH CENTRAL	111700	8600	120,300	7.1
E.	CENTRAL	362600	22700	385,300	5.9
F.	TULSA	287200	21600	308,800	7.0
G.	EAST CENTRAL	98100	8000	106,100	7.5
H.	SOUTHERN	85800	6700	92,500	7.2
I.	NORTHEAST	99000	8500	107,500	7.9
J.	EASTERN	106700	9600	116,300	8.3
K.	SOUTHEAST	53800	7800	61,600	12.7
L.	CLEVELAND	63700	3800	67,500	5.6

*These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



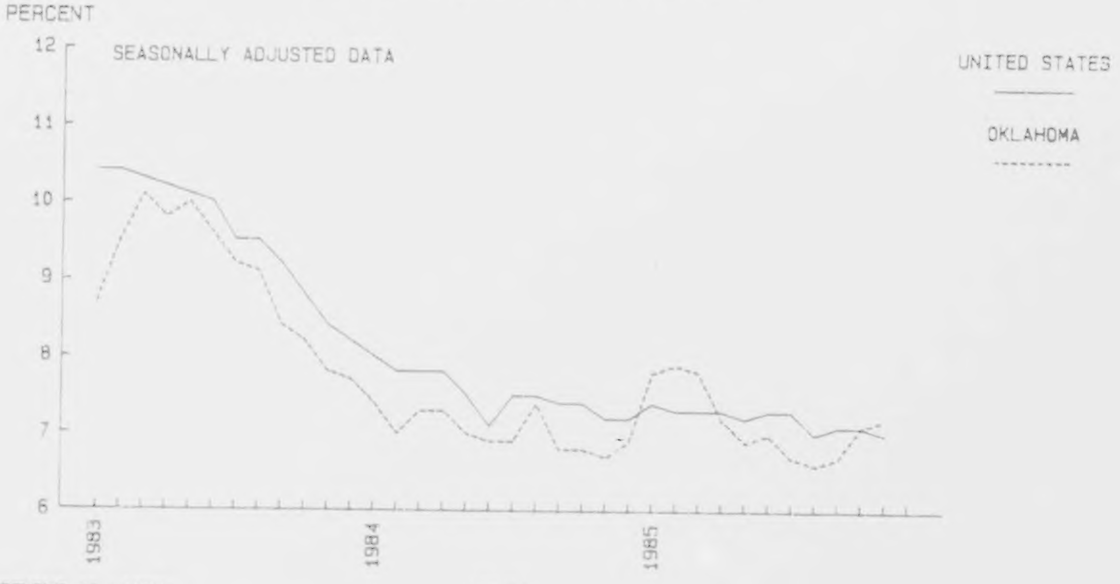
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0	323.5	3.4	0.2
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5	324.5	3.2	0.3
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3	325.5	3.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3	326.6	3.6	0.3
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.6	AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.7	SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.1	OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.2	NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9					DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--					AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

2/11/86

S6430-2A

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

December Data
1985

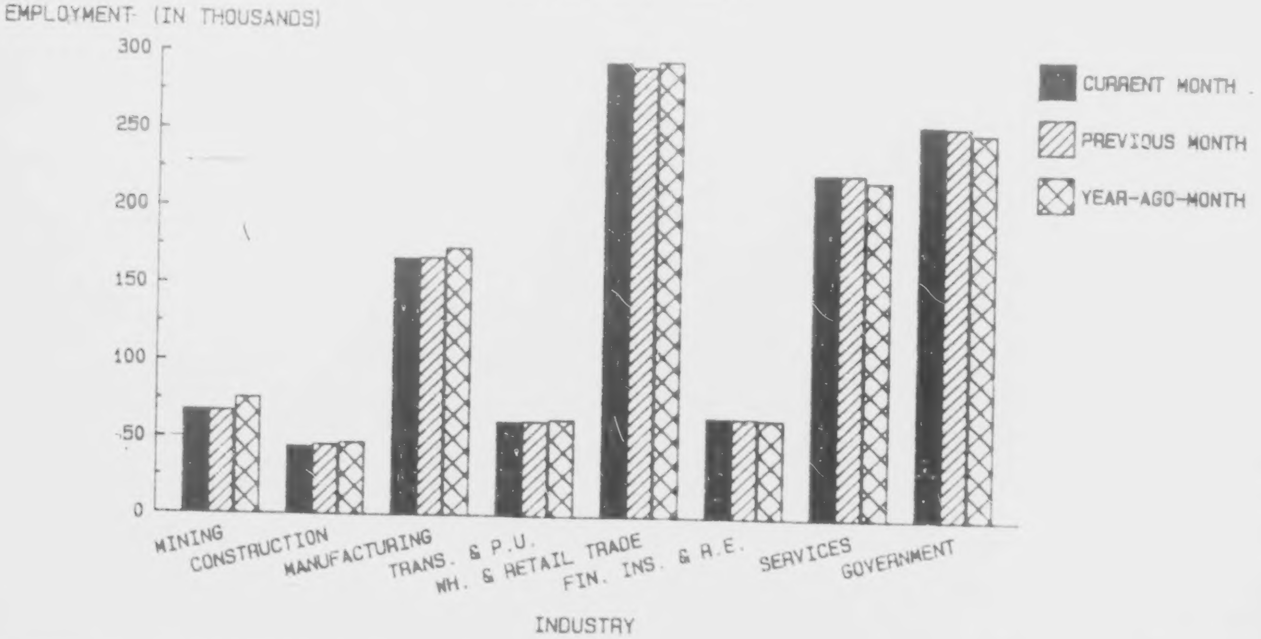
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Employment in Oklahoma during December totaled 1,436,200 according to the latest estimate based on the place-of-residence or current population survey method. This compared to the revised November estimate of 1,438,300 or a drop of 3,100 during the latest 30-day period. Employment losses of 4,100 in domestic service, self-employed, and unpaid family workers, along with a 3,600 decline in agricultural jobs, more than offset the minor increase of 1,500 registered by wage and salary workers. Comparison of this months employment to that of December 1984 shows a very minor overall gain of 400 jobs.

Unemployment was estimated at 109,100, or 1,000 fewer over the 30 day span, but still some 6,200 greater than a year ago. The unemployment rate of 7.1 percent for December was unchanged from the preceding month, but considerably above the 6.7 percent rate posted for December 1984.

MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS
OKLAHOMA
DECEMBER, 1985



This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousand and one hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $1,095.97, to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT RISES IN DECEMBER

The December statewide nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,183,500, up 1,500 from the revised total of 1,182,000 in November. Not surprisingly, the dominant increase occurred in trade where retailers added 2,800 workers for the holiday shopping season. During this November-December period, four other major industries also contributed additions to nonagricultural employment. These industries were government, with an increase of 800, followed by finance-insurance-real estate which inched upward 200 jobs. Services and mining were also on the plus side with a minor gain of 100 positions. Meanwhile, the three remaining major industry divisions experienced payroll reductions in December. Construction jobs were cut back 1,400 overall, as building activity slowed, and normal seasonal trends prevailed. Manufacturing slipped 700 as some plant closings and temporary seasonal layoffs occurred at numerous establishments. Transportation-public utilities employment dropped by 400, mostly caused by reductions in the trucking and warehousing industry.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined 10,700 in December compared to the corresponding 1984 month. The majority of the decrease over the year was in mining and manufacturing where payroll jobs were reduced 8,200, and 7,000, respectively. The construction industry also showed a year to year drop of 2,900 positions, while transportation-public utilities slipped by 1,800 and wholesale-retail trade uncharacteristically declined by 1,100 jobs. Gains in employment since last December were registered by three industries. Government was estimated to have grown by 4,900 jobs during the past year, with increases spread fairly uniformly among federal, state, and local government units. Service employment also advanced over the year, recording a gain of 4,500 jobs largely concentrated in establishments engaged in providing health and personal services. Finance-insurance-real estate also increased by 900, as most of the gain was in agencies other than banks or insurance carriers.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE DATA

Unemployment rates increased over the month in 38 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in December, while joblessness decreased in 32 and remained unchanged in the other 7 counties. Statewide, unemployment in December was unchanged from the revised November estimate of 7.1 percent. At the national level, the unemployment rate of 6.7 percent was a repeat of the November figure. Year-ago comparisons of the unemployment rates of individual counties indicated that 51 increased, 24 decreased, and 2 were unchanged. Compared to December 1984, the state rate increased from 6.7 to 7.1 percent, while the national rate contracted with a reduction from 7.0 to 6.7 percent.

The largest metropolitan statistical areas, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa, matched strides as each had drops in unemployment rates from last month, but increased on the year ago comparison basis. The Lawton MSA rate was unchanged from November, and slightly lower than in December 1984. Meanwhile, the Enid MSA unemployment rate regressed slightly from the November rate, but jumped 1.1 percent when compared to December of last year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Joblessness, as represented by the number of claimants for insured unemployment benefits during the week which ended December 21, 1985, totaled 28,768. This was 2,684 more than made claims during November and represented an over-the-month increase of 10.3 percent, as well as an over-the-year increase of 4,693 or 19.5 percent. The December total of applicants was exceeded during the other months of 1985 only by the 29,941 claims filed in January and the 30,435 filed in March. The December count, however, exceeded by 6,456 the year's low of 22,314 claims recorded in October. The annual monthly average during 1985 was 26,686 claimants for unemployment benefits.

Duration of unemployment represented by the claimants for unemployment benefits during December increased in each of the three categories tabulated. Comparing December rates with those of November, the data indicates that claims from those from construction industries increased over the month by 30 percent in the "under 5 weeks" period and by 29 percent in the "5-14- weeks" period. Manufacturing claimants for a period of "5-14 weeks" increased over the month 18 percent. This certainly represented additional and persistent unemployment for a large number of the state's labor force. The occupational attachment of those who sought employment insurance benefits during December represented those classifications reported throughout 1985. The ten general occupational classes are identified and defined, in detail, in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT), a publication of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Over the month, between November and December, the occupational attachment of claimants for unemployment benefits decreased as a percentage of the total, in the categories professional-technical-managerial (from 12.7 to 11.8), clerical (from 14.5 to 14.0), services (from 7.6 to 7.2), machine (from 6.6 to 6.5) and benchwork (from 5.8 to 5.2).

The notable increase, in absolute numbers, was in structural work with 6,836 claimants in December. This increased its proportion of the total from 21.8 to 23.8 percent. Miscellaneous occupations, with 6,292 claimants, remained unchanged over the month with 21.9 percent of the total. The combined total of these two groups represents 45.7 percent of the insured unemployment applicants in December. Some examples of occupations represented by these categories from the DOT in structural work include welder, electrician, building and construction workers. Miscellaneous occupations are not unusual or rare. This category is most relevant to current Oklahoma unemployment. It includes motor freight and transportation occupations and those from the extraction of minerals, and from amusements and recreation.

As this issue of the Review reports data from the last month of the calendar year 1985, it is appropriate to mention that the unemployment insurance system does not cover all those who are among the ranks of the unemployed in the economy. The state data collected and reported in this publication each month represents those who filed applications for benefits.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration		
					Under 5 Weeks	5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total*	28,768	100.0	19,598	9,170	10,029	11,344	7,395
Mining	3,224	11.2	2,812	412	902	1,456	866
Construction	6,379	22.2	6,054	325	2,220	2,666	1,493
Manufacturing	6,021	20.9	4,031	1,990	2,216	2,313	1,492
Transp. Pub. Utii.	1,184	4.1	878	306	439	451	294
Trade	4,380	15.2	2,197	2,183	1,501	1,683	1,196
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	877	3.0	267	610	322	296	259
Services	5,256	18.3	2,415	2,841	1,813	1,992	1,451
Other	1,447	5.0	944	503	616	487	344

* Data for week ending December 21, 1985

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 42.0 hours each week at an average hourly rate of $10.06 or an average weekly salary of $422.52 during December 1985. The difference, over the month, between November and December hours and earnings averages was too small to infer any great significance: a salary difference of ten cents, a decrease of 0.2 hours and a nickel increase in average hourly wage.

The weekly salaries in durable goods decreased slightly as did average hours worked each week. No real change in average salaries can be observed in the data.

Salaries in nondurable goods increased weekly, on average, by $3.00, while average hours worked dipped a small fraction and hourly wages increased, though only by ten cents an hour.

More variance, over the month, occurred within industry groups than was observed the previous months in 1985. In durable goods, weekly salaries increased, on average over the month, in all but machinery, except electrical and instruments and related products. The most dramatic over the month increase, occurred in primary metal industries where hours increased 3.5 to elevate average weekly hours to 46.2, and weekly salaries increased $23.14 to $440.75. Hourly wages on average, however, decreased a small amount during the same period. In the manufacturing of instruments and related products, the average weekly salary decreased $76.56 over the month, as the average weekly hours dropped 6.7 to 42.1 a week. Other, less spectacular dips in wages and hours occurred over the month in food and kindred products, in apparel and other textile products, and in petroleum refining. Small increases in average weekly salaries were reported for paper and allied products, for printing and publishing, and for newspapers and periodicals.

Of the five nonmanufacturing industries, for which hours and earnings are reported each month, construction reflected changes attributable to both the industry in general and the season. A decline in average weekly earnings of $25.78 resulted in a December average of $361.94 a week. A decrease of hours by 2.6, dropped the weekly average to 31.5 hours. Oil and gas extraction salaries increased $39.19 weekly and hours increased an average of 1.8 to lengthen the average workweek as the hourly earnings increased forty-five cents to equal an average of $11.10 an hour. Workers in wholesale trade and in retail trade, except eating and drinking establishments, experienced slight increases in average weekly salaries and in hourly wages. Average weekly hours changed but a fraction in wholesale trade and none at all in retail trade.

Finally, workers in public utilities appeared to lose previous month-to-month momentum in wage and salary increases, as the average weekly salary dropped by $2.00 and hours worked dipped 1.1 on average between the November and December reporting dates.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands) Dec. 1985p	Number (In Thousands) Nov. 1985r	Number (In Thousands) Dec. 1984r	% Chg. Nov 85 Dec.85	Absolute Change Nov.85 Dec.85	Absolute Change Dec.84 Dec.85
Total Labor Force †	1545.3	1548.4	1538.7	- .2	-3.1	6.6
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	x	x	x
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)						
Total Employment	[illegible]	1433.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agriculture	42.0	45.6	42.3	-7.9	-3.6	- 0.3
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	170.2	174.3	180.0	-2.4	-4.1	- 9.8
Idled by Labor Disputes	.4	.4	0	0	0	.4
Wage and Salary Workers, Total *	1183.5	1182.0	1194.2	0.1	1.5	-10.7
Manufacturing	167.1	167.8	174.1	-0.4	-0.7	- 7.0
Durable Goods	103.2	103.6	109.4	-0.4	-0.4	- 6.2
Lumber & Wood Products	3.3	3.1	3.3	6.5	0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.5	10.7	11.0	-1.9	-0.2	- 0.5
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	-0.0	- 0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	16.5	16.8	17.5	-1.8	-0.3	- 1.0
Fab. Structural Metal Products	8.5	8.6	9.1	-1.2	-0.1	- 0.6
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.6	33.7	36.3	-0.3	-0.1	- 2.7
Construction & Related Mach	12.8	12.9	14.1	-0.8	-0.1	- 1.3
Oil Field Machinery	8.1	8.2	9.1	-1.2	-0.1	- 1.0
General Industrial Machinery	6.0	6.1	6.7	-1.6	-0.1	- 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equip	11.1	11.2	11.9	-0.9	-0.1	- 0.8
Transportation Equipment	18.5	18.5	19.5	0.0	0.0	- 1.0
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.4	11.5	12.1	-0.9	-0.1	- 0.7
Aircraft & Parts	6.7	6.6	6.9	1.5	0.1	- 0.2
Instruments & Related Products	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.3	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	63.9	64.2	64.7	-0.5	-0.3	- 0.8
Food & Kindred Products	14.3	14.7	14.9	-2.7	-0.4	- 0.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.7	9.6	9.2	1.0	0.1	0.5
Paper & Allied Products	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	0.1	0.2
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.8	11.8	-0.8	-0.1	- 0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.6	6.6	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.3	7.4	8.1	-1.4	-0.1	- 0.8
Petroleum Refining	6.8	6.9	7.6	-1.4	-0.1	- 0.8
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.8	11.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	- 0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.4	7.3	7.6	1.4	0.1	- 0.2
Mining	68.0	67.9	76.2	0.1	0.1	- 8.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	65.2	65.1	73.3	0.2	0.1	- 8.1
Construction	44.7	46.1	47.6	-3.0	-1.4	- 2.9
Heavy Construction Contractor	9.3	9.6	10.3	-3.1	-0.3	- 1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	61.8	62.2	63.6	-0.6	-0.4	- 1.8
Transportation	32.2	32.5	33.1	-0.9	-0.3	- 0.9
Railroad Transportation	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	- 0.2
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	16.1	16.8	-1.9	-0.3	- 1.0
Communications & Electric, Gas	29.6	29.7	30.5	-0.3	-0.1	- 0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	295.2	292.4	296.3	1.0	2.8	- 1.1
Wholesale Trade	67.4	67.6	69.0	-0.3	-0.2	- 1.6
Retail Trade	227.8	224.8	227.3	1.3	3.0	0.5
General Merchandise Stores	31.9	30.9	33.0	3.2	1.0	- 1.1
Department Stores	13.2	13.0	14.8	1.5	0.2	- 1.6
Food Stores	38.1	38.2	39.2	-0.3	-0.1	- 1.1
Automotive Dealers & Service Sta	27.4	27.2	26.3	0.7	0.2	1.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	15.9	14.8	16.5	7.4	1.1	- 0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	66.0	65.8	65.1	0.3	0.2	0.9
Banking	21.2	21.1	22.1	0.5	0.1	- 0.9
Insurance Carriers	9.2	9.3	9.4	-1.1	-0.1	- 0.2
Services	224.4	224.3	219.9	0.0	0.1	4.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.3	11.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	- 0.2
Personal Services	11.9	11.9	11.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Health Services	70.2	70.4	68.7	-0.3	-0.2	1.5
Hospitals	28.1	28.4	28.0	-1.1	-0.3	0.1
Total Government	256.3	255.5	251.4	0.3	0.8	4.9
Federal Government	51.3	51.1	49.9	0.4	0.2	1.4
State and Local Government	205.0	204.4	201.5	0.3	0.6	3.5
State Government	72.9	72.0	71.7	1.3	0.9	1.2
Local Government	132.1	132.4	129.8	-0.2	-0.3	2.3

† *Based on place-of-residence concept.*

* *These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1984 benchmark levels. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

DECEMBER 1985

Industry Group	Dec 1985p	Nov 1985r	Dec 1984r	Dec 1985p	Nov 1985r	Dec 1984r	Dec 1985p	Nov 1985r	Dec 1984r
MANUFACTURING	$422.52	$422.42	$404.88	42.0	42.2	42.0	10.06	10.01	9.64
DURABLE GOODS	453.45	455.33	423.91	42.9	43.2	43.3	10.57	10.54	9.79
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	442.15	428.74	421.23	41.4	40.6	41.5	10.68	10.56	10.15
PRIMARY METAL IND.	440.75	417.61	377.32	46.2	42.7	42.3	9.54	9.78	8.92
FABRICATED METALS	372.19	362.56	404.34	40.9	40.6	41.9	9.10	8.93	9.65
FAB. STRUC. METALS	394.68	385.90	395.66	42.9	42.5	43.1	9.20	9.08	9.18
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	439.46	454.26	448.34	44.3	45.7	47.9	9.92	9.94	9.36
OIL FIELD MACH.	425.82	425.32	424.04	40.4	40.7	40.5	10.54	10.45	10.47
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	416.57	413.43	411.74	40.8	40.1	42.8	10.21	10.31	9.62
TRANSP. EQUIP.	632.25	626.85	469.09	45.0	45.0	38.8	14.05	13.93	12.09
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	428.58	505.14	420.39	42.1	48.9	48.1	10.18	10.33	8.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	368.04	364.91	368.93	40.4	40.5	39.5	9.11	9.01	9.34
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	325.62	328.82	325.31	40.2	41.0	41.6	8.10	8.02	7.82
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	187.13	194.43	180.80	37.5	39.2	36.6	4.99	4.96	4.94
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	434.83	430.26	435.37	44.1	42.6	42.6	9.86	10.10	10.22
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	407.03	398.58	395.32	42.8	42.0	41.7	9.51	9.49	9.48
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	382.96	372.72	406.30	40.1	39.4	41.8	9.55	9.46	9.72
PETROLEUM REFINING	517.05	521.37	501.70	40.3	40.7	34.6	12.83	12.81	14.50
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	493.95	454.76	480.85	44.5	42.7	44.4	11.10	10.65	10.83
CONSTRUCTION	361.94	387.72	412.54	31.5	34.1	36.9	11.49	11.37	11.18
PUBLIC UTILITIES	509.18	511.18	477.96	40.8	41.9	40.3	12.48	12.20	11.86
WHOLESALE TRADE	370.66	363.09	357.50	39.6	39.0	39.9	9.36	9.31	8.96
RETAIL TRADE*	193.13	189.41	192.76	31.0	31.0	31.6	6.23	6.11	6.10

Note: *Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately* 122.8 *production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to a 1984 benchmark.*

Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

*P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.*

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: DECEMBER 1985

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				DEC 85	NOV 85	DEC 84
U.S.	108,063,000	7,717,000	115,780,000	6.7	6.7	7.0
OKLAHOMA	1,436,200	109,100	1,545,300	7.1	7.1	6.7
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,360	640	8,000	8.0	7.5	7.7
2 ALFALFA	3,170	150	3,320	4.5	3.8	3.3
3 ATOKA	4,700	600	5,300	11.3	11.0	12.6
4 BEAVER	3,220	110	3,330	3.3	3.3	2.7
5 BECKHAM	8,980	950	9,930	9.6	10.0	8.5
6 BLAINE	5,390	390	5,780	6.7	7.7	5.7
7 BRYAN	14,680	1,130	15,810	7.1	7.7	7.2
8 CADDO	12,530	1,460	13,990	10.4	10.8	9.0
9 CANADIAN	32,275	1,875	34,150	5.5	5.8	4.7
10 CARTER	20,900	1,400	22,300	6.3	6.4	6.9
11 CHEROKEE	14,940	1,470	16,410	9.0	9.2	8.9
12 CHOCTAW	4,910	790	5,700	13.9	14.4	13.9
13 CIMARRON	1,420	80	1,500	5.3	5.3	3.9
14 CLEVELAND	74,000	4,150	78,150	5.3	5.3	4.6
15 COAL	1,980	270	2,250	12.0	11.2	13.4
16 COMANCHE	39,275	2,325	41,600	5.6	5.6	5.8
17 COTTON	2,310	110	2,420	4.5	5.7	4.8
18 CRAIG	7,480	600	8,080	7.4	7.2	6.6
19 CREEK	30,475	2,575	33,050	7.8	8.1	6.8
20 CUSTER	13,620	800	14,420	5.5	5.4	6.0
21 DELAWARE	9,990	1,040	11,030	9.4	8.3	9.2
22 DEWEY	2,920	130	3,050	4.3	4.9	7.0

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				DEC 85	NOV 85	DEC 84
23 ELLIS	2,510	150	2,660	5.6	5.7	6.6
24 GARFIELD	27,575	2,100	29,675	7.1	7.0	6.0
25 GARVIN	11,490	910	12,400	7.3	7.1	7.9
26 GRADY	19,050	1,810	20,860	8.7	8.9	7.4
27 GRANT	2,700	120	2,820	4.3	3.8	3.7
28 GREER	2,910	170	3,080	5.5	5.3	5.6
29 HARMON	1,770	100	1,870	5.3	5.9	5.2
30 HARPER	1,640	110	1,750	6.3	7.0	4.2
31 HASKELL	4,750	810	5,560	14.6	14.1	12.1
32 HUGHES	4,700	790	5,490	14.4	14.3	13.6
33 JACKSON	10,800	840	11,640	7.2	6.5	6.7
34 JEFFERSON	3,290	320	3,610	8.9	8.7	7.2
35 JOHNSTON	4,170	450	4,620	9.7	8.5	7.5
36 KAY	23,375	1,750	25,125	7.0	7.3	6.7
37 KINGFISHER	7,370	400	7,770	5.1	5.1	4.3
38 KIOWA	5,430	290	5,720	5.1	5.6	5.8
39 LATIMER	3,120	670	3,790	17.7	16.3	16.3
40 LEFLORE	11,960	1,730	13,690	12.6	11.8	10.1
41 LINCOLN	9,980	1,270	11,250	11.3	10.9	10.6
42 LOGAN	14,600	750	15,350	4.9	5.0	5.0
43 LOVE	2,470	230	2,700	8.5	8.2	9.8
44 McCLAIN	11,160	740	11,900	6.2	6.5	5.1
45 McCURTAIN	13,850	1,400	15,250	9.2	9.1	11.1
46 McINTOSH	5,820	540	6,360	8.5	8.2	10.5
47 MAJOR	3,690	260	3,950	6.6	5.9	5.0

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				DEC 85	NOV 85	DEC 84
48 MARSHALL	4,120	480	4,600	10.4	8.0	8.2
49 MAYES	15,920	1,750	17,670	9.9	10.0	11.0
50 MURRAY	5,500	450	5,950	7.6	7.7	7.7
51 MUSKOGEE	29,375	3,100	32,475	9.5	9.6	9.7
52 NOBLE	5,220	300	5,520	5.4	5.9	5.2
53 NOWATA	4,130	560	4,690	11.9	10.7	9.4
54 OKFUSKEE	4,080	480	4,560	10.5	10.5	10.4
55 OKLAHOMA	304,825	19,000	323,825	5.9	6.1	5.8
56 OKMULGEE	12,775	1,325	14,100	9.4	9.6	10.3
57 OSAGE	19,725	1,150	20,875	5.5	5.1	4.7
58 OTTAWA	12,100	1,475	13,575	10.9	10.7	10.3
59 PAWNEE	5,830	570	6,400	8.9	8.9	9.4
60 PAYNE	32,800	1,525	34,325	4.4	4.6	4.3
61 PITTSBURG	12,100	2,175	14,275	15.2	15.4	12.8
62 PONTOTOC	16,390	1,220	17,610	6.9	6.0	5.7
63 POTTAWATOMIE	29,675	2,225	31,900	7.0	6.5	5.6
64 PUSHMATAHA	2,900	440	3,340	13.2	12.4	13.7
65 ROGER MILLS	2,290	220	2,510	8.8	6.7	6.8
66 ROGERS	24,220	2,050	26,270	7.8	8.1	7.1
67 SEMINOLE	11,230	1,130	12,360	9.1	9.7	11.5
68 SEQUOYAH	14,810	1,530	16,340	9.4	8.7	7.1
69 STEPHENS	19,710	1,420	21,130	6.7	6.6	6.2
70 TEXAS	8,050	310	8,360	3.7	3.5	3.1
71 TILLMAN	4,200	340	4,540	7.5	6.9	7.6
72 TULSA	237,675	17,650	255,325	6.9	7.2	6.6

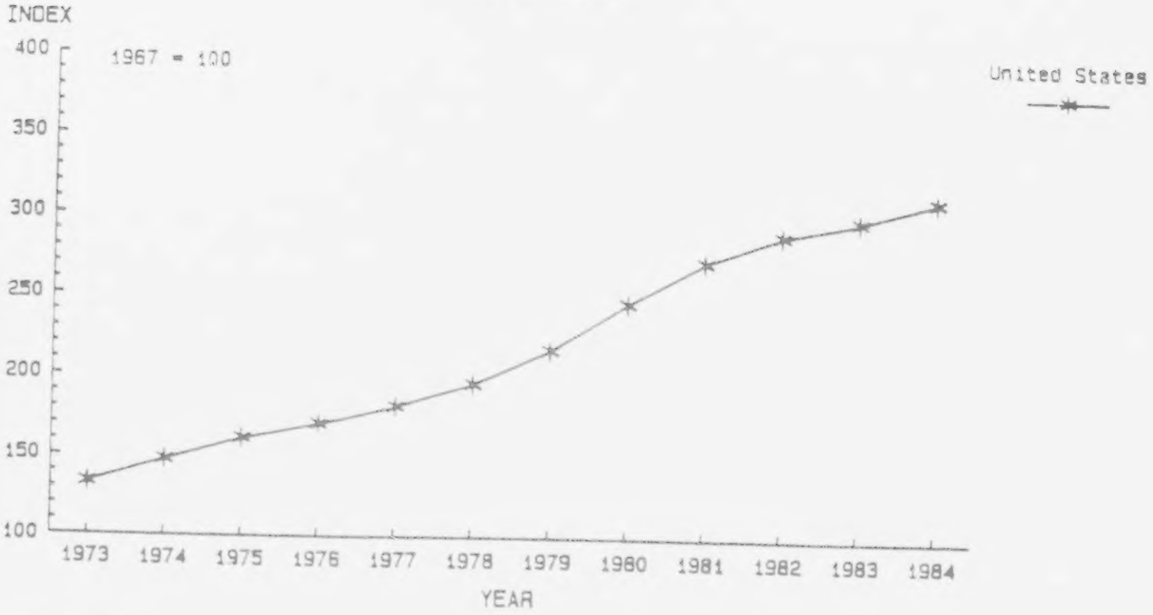
COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DEC 85	NOV 85	DEC 84
73 WAGONER	21,740	1,440	23,180	6.2	5.9	5.1
74 WASHINGTON	24,290	1,600	25,890	6.2	5.0	4.1
75 WASHITA	6,400	470	6,870	6.8	7.4	6.8
76 WOODS	5,750	200	5,950	3.4	2.6	2.5
77 WOODWARD	11,680	830	12,510	6.6	7.4	6.5
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	466,500	28,700	495,200	5.8	6.0	5.5
TULSA MSA	333,800	24,900	358,700	6.9	7.1	6.5

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	37200	1900	39,100	4.9
B. SOUTHWEST	52200	3800	56,000	6.8
C. NORTH CENTRAL	78500	5500	84,000	6.5
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	111500	8500	120,000	7.1
E. CENTRAL	362100	22000	384,100	5.7
F. TULSA	287900	21400	309,300	6.9
G. EAST CENTRAL	98300	8000	106,300	7.5
H. SOUTHERN	86400	7100	93,500	7.6
I. NORTHEAST	98100	9100	107,200	8.5
J. EASTERN	106800	10100	116,900	8.6
K. SOUTHEAST	53600	8000	61,600	13.0
L. CLEVELAND	63600	3800	67,400	5.6

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



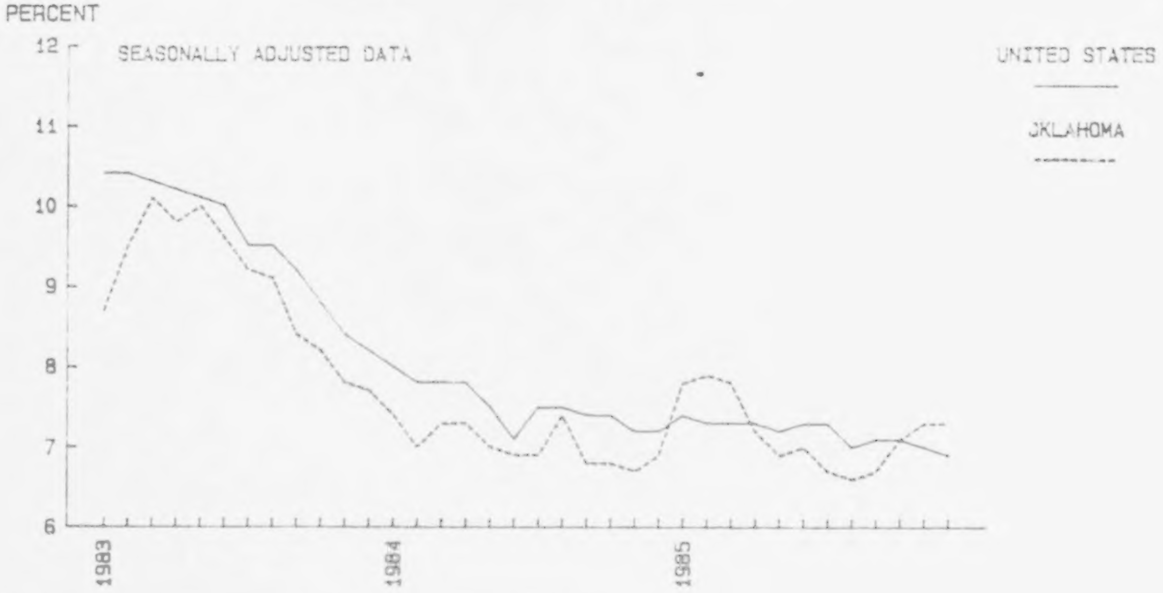
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1984	1985	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1973	133.1	JAN	305.2	316.1	3.6	0.2
1974	147.7	FEB	306.6	317.4	3.5	0.4
1975	161.2	MAR	307.3	318.8	3.7	0.4
1976	170.5	APR	308.8	320.1	3.7	0.4
1977	181.5	MAY	309.7	321.3	3.7	0.4
1978	195.4	JUN	310.7	322.3	3.7	0.3
1979	217.4	JUL	311.7	322.8	3.6	0.2
1980	246.8	AUG	313.0	323.5	3.4	0.2
1981	272.4	SEP	314.5	324.5	3.2	0.3
1982	289.1	OCT	315.3	325.5	3.2	0.3
1983	298.4	NOV	315.3	326.6	3.6	0.3
1984	311.1	DEC	315.5	327.4	3.8	0.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



YEARS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1983-1985

MONTH	1983				1984				1985				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	11.4	9.2	10.4	8.7	8.6	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.0	8.3	7.4	7.8	JAN
FEB	11.3	10.1	10.4	9.5	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	8.4	7.3	7.9	FEB
MAR	10.8	10.0	10.3	10.1	8.1	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.8	MAR
APR	10.0	9.6	10.2	9.8	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.3	7.2	APR
MAY	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.0	7.2	7.0	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.9	MAY
JUN	10.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	7.4	7.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.0	JUN
JUL	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.2	7.5	7.1	7.5	6.9	7.4	6.9	7.3	6.7	JUL
AUG	9.0	8.8	9.5	9.1	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.4	6.9	6.4	7.0	6.6	AUG
SEP	8.8	8.1	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.1	6.7	SEP
OCT	8.4	7.9	8.8	8.2	7.0	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.1	OCT
NOV	8.1	7.7	8.4	7.8	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.3	NOV
DEC	8.0	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3	DEC
AVE	9.5	9.0	--	--	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.0	7.2	--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

3/14/86

SC430-24

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

JANUARY DATA
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

NOTICE TO READERS

Labor force figures beginning this issue represent new 1985 benchmark revisions. The labor force series for the state of Oklahoma has been revised back through the years 1980-1985. These data are based on the latest population census survey and supersede figures in all previous releases. Wage and salary employment has been revised to a 1985 benchmark for the years 1984 and 1985.

Also commencing with the data in this issue, we are adding the following industries to our published industry series: Pipe Lines, Excluding Natural Gas, Credit Agencies Other Than Banks, Motion Pictures and Educational Services.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the place-of-residence series, reached 1,430,500 in January, down 16,400 from the previous month. The seasonal decline in employment, combined with an increase of 2,100 in the number of jobless workers, resulted in a rise in the state's unemployment rate to 7.3 percent of the labor force compared to 7.1 percent in December. On the year-to-year basis, employment declined 6,900 while unemployment was down by 6,500. Nationally, employment totaled 106,959,000 and unemployment was estimated at 8,472,000 for a jobless rate of 7.3 percent in January of this year.

This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act. One thousands and one hundred copies are printed at a total cost of $ 1,023.97, to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U. S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

WAGE AND SALARY JOBS DECLINE SEASONALLY

Nonfarm wage and salary employment, based on estimates of nonagricultural establishments totaled 1,160,900 in January, off 16,200 from the previous month. The major change occurred from a drop of 6,700 in trade as both retailers and wholesalers released temporary employees hired to help with the Christmas selling season and post-holiday inventory counting. The next largest cutback took place in government, where an estimated 4,300 jobs were eliminated. Most of the decline was at the state level. Manufacturing was also down by 1,700, spread uniformly throughout industries in both durable and nondurable goods. Mining employment, continuing recent trends, fell another 1,600 over the month. Service industries jobs, led by declines in health and educational organizations, dropped 1,100 in January while construction jobs were contracting by 600 over the same period. Finally, transportation-public utilities slipped by 300 and finance-insurance-real estate increased by 100 during the December-January estimation period.

Compared to January 1985, wage and salary employment levels declined in five major categories and expanded in three. The overall drop of 10,300 was centered most significantly in mining and manufacturing, where losses of 7,500 and 5,600 were estimated respectively. The durable goods producing firms absorbed most of the job losses in manufacturing while oil and gas extraction was hardest hit in the mining industry. Other industries counting fewer workers in January than a year earlier were government, down 2,100, transportation-public utilities off 1,300, and construction with a loss of 500 jobs. Three industries; service, finance-insurance-real estate, and trade, showed employment gains over the year. The largest increase, 5,700, was recorded in service where a strong advance was made by business and educational services as well as hotels and other lodging places. Finance-insurance-real estate increased 900 over the year while wholesale and retail trade improved by 100 during the same period.

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates increased in 49 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in January compared with the previous month, while joblessness declined in 21 and was unchanged in the remaining 7 counties. Beckham County experienced the largest over-the-month increase while Johnston County showed the most improvement. Statewide, unemployment increased in January, up to 7.3 percent from 7.1 percent in December. At the national level, unadjusted for seasonality, the rate rose from 6.7 percent to 7.3 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 48 counties this January compared to the corresponding month of last year. During this 12 month period, 28 had higher rates while 1 was unchanged. Both the state and national unemployment rate were significantly below the rate for the same month a year earlier.

Both the Enid and Lawton Metropolitan Statistical Areas improved their unemployment picture during the last month and also on annual comparison basis. The Oklahoma City MSA unemployment rate rose slightly over the month, but was much improved from the 6.2 percent registered in January 1985. Tulsa, on the other hand, had a marked rise since December and a minor increase over the rate of January last year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Joblessness in the State of Oklahoma represented by the number of claimants for insured unemployment benefits during the week which ended January 25, 1986, totaled 29,882. Because of the federal holiday of January 20, 1986, this week allowed only four working days for claims to be filed. Nevertheless, 1,114, or 3.9 percent more claims were filed than during the comparable week of December 1985. This number closely approached the 29,941 claims filed during January 1985, which was the second highest monthly level of 1985. While the number of claims for unemployment benefit payments was greater in January it was considerably short of reaching all-time record of 51,991, filed during February 1983.

Duration of the unemployment represented by the claims made for unemployment benefits increased over the month in the categories of "under 5 weeks" and "15 weeks & over," while it decreased in the " 5- 14 weeks" category.

The industrial sources of the insured unemployment applications changed slightly, over the month, in each major sector. Increases occurred in mining (from 11.2 to 11.3 percent); in transportation and public utilities (from 4.1 to 4.4 percent); in trade (from 15.2 to 15.7 percent); in services (from 18.3 to 18.7 percent); and in other which includes government (from 5.0 to 5.3 percent). Construction, decreased (from 22.2 to 20.8 percent), as did finance-insurance-real estate (from 3.0 to 2.8 percent).

The occupational attachment patterns of the formerly employed varied in each category. The main sources of applicants for unemployment insurance continued to be, as during the previous month structural work and miscellaneous occupations, though percentages from both decreased: 23.8 to 23.3 percent and 21.9 to 21.6 percent, respectively. The number in services decreased from 7.2 to 7.1 percent and in clerical from 14.0 to 13.5 percent. The over-the-month increase from professional-technical-managerial occupations went from 11.8 to 12.4 percent, from machine trades, 6.5 to 6.9 percent, and from benchwork occupations, 5.2 to 5.3 percent.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Duration		
					Under 5 Weeks	5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total*	29,882	100.0	20,451	9,431	11,274	10,975	7,633
Mining	3,374	11.3	2,894	480	1,098	1,327	949
Construction	6,227	20.8	5,928	299	2,306	2,371	1,550
Manufacturing	6,261	21.0	4,215	2,046	2,404	2,422	1,435
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,303	4.4	977	326	509	508	286
Trade	4,700	15.7	2,434	2,266	1,802	1,635	1,263
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	851	2.8	265	586	306	307	238
Services	5,576	18.7	2,673	2,903	2,067	1,951	1,558
Other	1,590	5.3	1,065	525	782	453	354

* *Data for week ending January 25, 1986*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 41.5 hours each week and earned an average hourly wage of $10.10 or an average weekly salary of $419.15 during the month of January 1986. While this represented a decrease, over the month, of $5.89 in average weekly salary, the workweek length decreased only a half hour, on average as the hourly wage, remained virtually unchanged.

Average weekly salaries in durable goods manufacturing decreased only $2.53 to $446.05, on average, as average weekly hours in these industries dropped almost a full hour from 43.1 to 42.2 and hourly earnings changed less than ten cents over the month, was reported as $10.57.

The modest increase of $5.54 in the average weekly salary earned in the manufacturing of nondurable goods between December 1985 and January 1986 correlated with an almost unperceptible increase in the length of the average workweek to 40.2 hours, which was matched by a seven cents increase in the average hourly wage to $9.17.

In the specific industries within durable goods, average weekly salaries decreased in all but stone, clay, and glass products, in which the increase was only $1.50. The average length of the workweek increased to 46.1 hours. The average hourly wage in stone, clay, and glass products was virtually unchanged at $9.59 an hour.

In the nondurable goods, the direction of the change in average salaries and wages was upward in two, industries down in two, and virtually unchanged in another. In food and kindred products, the increase in the average weekly salary, over the month, was less than $2.00, while the increase for paper and allied products was less than $3.00. In each instance, the length of the workweek increased only slightly. The decreases in average weekly salaries were larger: $9.11, in printing and publishing, though the workweek decreased by three-tenths of an hour and average hourly wages decreased eleven cents. Weekly wages in newspapers and periodicals declined $6.93 as the average workweek length decreased by 1.3 hours.

Of the five nonmanufacturing industries, for which hours and earnings are reported, January construction salaries increased a noteworthy, over-the-month increment of $71.59, for a total weekly average of $438.44. The work length increased almost 7 hours, over the month, though the average hourly wage decreased twenty cents during the same period. The January increase in the oil and gas extraction industry was $5.78 for an average weekly salary of $495.50 as 1.5 hours were added to the workweek length for 45.5 total hours. Petroleum refining salaries, on average, went up to $538.14, a weekly increase of $38.64. Time worked increased by two hours for a 41.3 average hourly workweek, and wages increased by 32 cents an hour for an average hourly wage of $13.03. The average salaries in public utilities increased less than $2.00 as inconsequential increases in the workweek and the hourly wage were observed. Finally, average weekly salaries in both wholesale and retail trade, except eating and drinking places, dropped almost $3.00, to equal $368.16 and $192.82, a week respectively.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Jan 1986p	Dec 1985r	Jan 1985r	Dec 85 Jan 86	Dec 85 Jan 86	Jan 85 Jan 86
Total Labor Force +	1543.2	1557.5	1556.6	-0.9	-14.3	-13.4
Unemployment	112.7	110.6	119.2	1.9	2.1	-6.5
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.1	7.7	XXX	XXX	XXX
Unempl Rate (Seas. Adj.)	6.9	7.3	7.2	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total Employment	1430.5	1446.9	1437.4	-1.1	-16.4	-6.9
Agriculture	39.4	39.0	39.7	1.0	.4	-.3
Domestic Svc., Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	138.0	145.1	155.4	-5.1	-7.1	17.4
+ Idled by Labor Disputes	.0	.4	.0	.4	-.4	.0
Waye & Salary Workers, Total*	1160.9	1177.1	1171.2	-1.4	-16.2	-10.3
Manufacturing	168.2	169.9	173.8	-1.0	-1.7	-5.6
Durable Goods	105.7	106.7	110.7	-0.9	-1.0	-5.0
Lumber & Wood Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod	10.6	10.7	10.9	-0.9	-0.1	-0.3
Primary Metal Ind	4.0	4.1	4.3	-2.4	-0.1	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Prod	16.3	16.7	17.3	-2.4	-0.4	-1.0
Fab. Structural Metal Prod	8.2	8.4	8.9	-2.4	-0.2	-0.7
Machinery Exc. Electrical	35.1	35.2	37.8	-0.3	-0.1	-2.7
Const. & Related Mach	12.9	13.1	14.1	-1.5	-0.2	-1.2
Oil Field Machinery	8.1	8.3	9.1	-2.4	-0.2	-1.0
General Ind Machinery	5.5	5.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Electrical and Elec Equip	9.8	9.9	10.6	-1.0	-0.1	-0.8
Transportation Equipment	20.7	20.9	20.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.1
Motor Vehicle and Equip	11.8	11.9	12.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	8.4	8.5	7.9	-1.2	-0.1	0.5
Instruments & Related Prod	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	62.5	63.2	63.1	-1.1	-0.7	-0.6
Food & Kindred Products	13.8	14.0	14.2	-1.4	-0.2	-0.4
Apparel & Other Textile Prod	9.5	9.8	9.0	-3.1	-0.3	0.5
Paper & Allied Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.9	11.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.4	6.5	6.3	-1.5	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod	7.8	7.7	8.5	1.3	0.1	-0.7
Petroleum Refining	7.0	6.9	7.7	1.4	0.1	-0.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod	11.8	11.8	11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.3	7.4	7.6	-1.4	-0.1	-0.3
Mining	61.6	63.2	69.1	-2.5	-1.6	-7.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	58.7	60.2	66.1	-2.5	-1.5	-7.4
Construction	44.5	45.1	45.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.5
Heavy Const. Contractors	9.2	9.3	9.5	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3
Tranp. & Public Utilities	63.2	63.5	64.5	-0.5	-0.3	-1.3
Transportation	32.5	32.9	33.0	-1.2	-0.4	-0.5
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Trucking & Warehousing	16.1	16.5	17.0	-2.4	-0.4	-0.9
Pipe Lines, Exc. Nat. Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm. & Electric, Gas	30.7	30.6	31.5	0.3	0.1	-0.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	283.7	290.4	283.6	-2.3	-6.7	0.1
Wholesale Trade	64.5	65.1	66.6	-0.9	-0.6	-2.1
Retail Trade	219.2	225.3	217.0	-2.7	-6.1	2.2
General Merchandise Stores	28.8	31.1	29.9	-7.4	-2.3	-1.1
Department Stores	11.8	12.6	13.2	-6.3	-0.8	-1.4
Food Stores	39.5	39.7	38.7	-0.5	-0.2	0.8
Auto Dealers & Svc Stat.	26.1	26.0	25.1	0.4	0.1	1.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.4	15.9	15.0	-9.4	-1.5	-0.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	64.1	64.0	63.2	0.2	0.1	0.9
Banking	21.5	21.5	22.2	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Credit Agencies	10.0	9.9	9.4	1.0	0.1	0.6
Insurance Carriers	8.8	9.0	9.0	-2.2	-0.2	-0.2
Services	225.3	226.4	219.6	-0.5	-1.1	5.7
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	13.2	13.4	12.5	-1.5	-0.2	0.7
Personal Services	12.5	12.2	12.2	2.5	0.3	0.3
Motion Pictures	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	68.7	69.3	68.3	-0.9	-0.6	0.4
Hospitals	28.6	28.5	28.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Educational Services	13.2	13.9	13.4	-5.0	-0.7	-0.2
Total Government	250.3	254.6	252.4	-1.7	-4.3	-2.1
Federal Government	51.1	51.2	50.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.8
State and Local Government	199.2	203.4	202.1	-2.1	-4.2	-2.9
State Government	68.6	72.4	69.6	-5.2	-3.8	-1.0
Local Government	130.6	131.0	132.5	-0.3	-0.4	-1.9

*These are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels and the latest population census survey data and supersede figures in all previous releases Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

JANUARY 1986

	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
INDUSTRY GROUP	Jan 1986p	Dec 1985R	Jan 1985r	Jan 1986p	Dec 1985r	Jan 1985r	Jan 1986p	Dec 1985rr	Jan 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$419.15	$425.04	$412.72	41.5	42.0	41.9	$10.10	$10.12	$9.85
DURABLE GOODS	446.05	458.58	434.16	42.2	43.1	43.2	10.57	10.64	10.05
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	428.33	431.08	405.27	40.6	40.1	39.5	10.55	10.75	10.26
PRIMARY METALS	442.10	440.60	394.38	46.1	45.8	42.0	9.59	9.62	9.39
FABRICATED METALS	362.10	375.83	387.18	40.1	41.3	40.5	9.03	9.10	9.56
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	364.72	388.74	373.27	40.3	42.3	41.2	9.05	9.19	9.06
MACHINERY EXECPT ELECTRICAL	424.30	445.55	443.21	42.6	44.6	47.1	9.96	9.99	9.41
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	418.41	422.75	428.22	40.9	40.3	41.9	10.23	10.49	10.22
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	414.94	422.84	401.82	40.8	41.7	41.9	10.17	10.14	9.59
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	604.94	624.96	542.30	43.9	44.8	42.5	13.78	13.95	12.76
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	446.49	426.30	412.16	45.1	42.0	43.8	9.90	10.15	9.41
NONDURABLE GOODS	368.63	363.09	371.15	40.2	39.9	39.4	9.17	9.10	9.42
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	330.47	328.86	335.58	40.9	40.5	42.0	8.08	8.12	7.99
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	188.24	188.50	180.28	37.8	37.4	36.2	4.98	5.04	4.98
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	426.43	423.69	425.85	42.9	42.2	42.5	9.94	10.04	10.02
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	387.66	396.77	382.30	42.0	42.3	40.8	9.23	9.38	9.37
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	355.30	362.23	395.28	37.4	38.7	40.5	9.50	9.36	9.76
PETROLEUM REFINING	538.14	499.50	503.01	41.3	39.3	35.7	13.03	12.71	14.09
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	495.50	489.72	472.84	45.5	44.0	43.3	10.89	11.13	10.92
CONSTRUCTION	438.44	366.85	394.89	38.8	31.9	34.7	11.30	11.50	11.38
PUBLIC UTILITIES	512.07	510.00	489.24	40.9	40.8	40.3	12.52	12.50	12.14
WHOLESALE TRADE	368.16	371.05	354.37	39.0	39.6	39.2	9.44	9.37	9.04
RETAIL TRADE*	192.82	195.62	191.85	31.1	31.2	30.5	6.20	6.27	6.29

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. These are approximately production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to 1985 benchmark.
Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.
P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JANUARY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 86	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DEC 85	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 85
U.S.	106,959,000	8,472,000	115,431,000	7.3	6.7	8.0
OKLAHOMA	1,430,500	112,700	1,543,200	7.3	7.1	7.7
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	6,740	650	7,390	8.8	8.7	9.5
2 ALFALFA	3,210	130	3,340	3.9	4.4	4.0
3 ATOKA	7,470	700	8,170	8.6	7.5	10.3
4 BEAVER	3,220	100	3,320	3.0	3.4	3.6
5 BECKHAM	8,260	1,140	9,400	12.1	10.1	8.9
6 BLAINE	5,920	460	6,380	7.2	6.2	7.4
7 BRYAN	12,950	1,060	14,010	7.6	8.0	10.0
8 CADDO	11,270	1,430	12,700	11.3	11.1	10.5
9 CANADIAN	33,950	2,000	35,950	5.6	5.2	4.8
10 CARTER	19,900	1,450	21,350	6.8	6.5	7.5
11 CHEROKEE	14,070	1,630	15,700	10.4	9.8	11.1
12 CHOCTAW	5,560	920	6,480	14.2	13.1	15.6
13 CIMARRON	1,620	60	1,680	3.6	4.7	5.2
14 CLEVELAND	76,475	4,225	80,700	5.2	5.1	5.3
15 COAL	2,230	300	2,530	11.9	11.3	14.9
16 COMANCHE	43,900	2,300	46,200	5.0	5.5	5.8
17 COTTON	2,860	130	2,990	4.3	3.9	4.1
18 CRAIG	6,040	610	6,650	9.2	8.9	8.0
19 CREEK	30,075	2,700	32,775	8.2	7.9	8.5
20 CUSTER	13,900	880	14,780	6.0	5.5	6.2
21 DELAWARE	9,720	1,080	10,800	10.0	9.9	11.9

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 86	DEC 85	JAN 85
22 DEWEY	2,570	170	2,740	6.2	4.6	6.4
23 ELLIS	3,110	150	3,260	4.6	4.6	7.2
24 GARFIELD	29,000	1,975	30,975	6.4	7.0	6.9
25 GARVIN	11,380	930	12,310	7.6	7.1	7.9
26 GRADY	16,370	1,790	18,160	9.9	9.8	9.0
27 GRANT	2,870	120	2,990	4.0	4.2	4.8
28 GREER	2,680	150	2,830	5.3	5.6	7.6
29 HARMON	1,520	110	1,630	6.7	5.8	7.1
30 HARPER	2,150	130	2,280	5.7	5.0	4.5
31 HASKELL	3,820	780	4,600	17.0	17.6	16.5
32 HUGHES	4,840	820	5,660	14.5	14.0	15.6
33 JACKSON	10,310	770	11,080	6.9	6.4	9.2
34 JEFFERSON	3,690	330	4,020	8.2	8.3	7.4
35 JOHNSTON	4,260	360	4,620	7.8	9.2	8.1
36 KAY	23,375	1,850	25,225	7.3	7.1	7.3
37 KINGFISHER	6,110	410	6,520	6.3	5.8	5.7
38 KIOWA	4,830	310	5,140	6.0	5.2	7.5
39 LATIMER	3,740	600	4,340	13.8	14.3	14.4
40 LEFLORE	16,640	1,640	18,280	9.0	9.8	10.2
41 LINCOLN	11,380	1,240	12,620	9.8	9.9	10.3
42 LOGAN	15,020	740	15,760	4.7	4.7	5.5
43 LOVE	3,630	310	3,940	7.9	6.6	8.5
44 McCLAIN	11,970	740	12,710	5.8	5.7	5.7
45 McCURTAIN	12,850	1,410	14,260	9.9	9.8	12.4

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 86	DEC 85	JAN 85
46 McINTOSH	5,350	520	5,870	8.9	9.3	15.5
47 MAJOR	3,710	270	3,980	6.8	6.2	7.2
48 MARSHALL	3,820	520	4,340	12.0	10.3	8.7
49 MAYES	13,150	1,730	14,880	11.6	11.9	13.7
50 MURRAY	5,580	520	6,100	8.5	7.5	8.4
51 MUSKOGEE	28,625	3,250	31,875	10.2	9.9	11.8
52 NOBLE	5,070	290	5,360	5.4	5.4	5.6
53 NOWATA	3,890	480	4,370	11.0	12.0	10.7
54 OKFUSKEE	5,400	480	5,880	8.2	8.5	8.5
55 OKLAHOMA	306,825	19,100	325,925	5.9	5.9	6.5
56 OKMULGEE	14,675	1,500	16,175	9.3	8.6	9.5
57 OSAGE	18,175	1,200	19,375	6.2	5.9	5.8
58 OTTAWA	12,375	1,700	14,075	12.1	10.7	10.0
59 PAWNEE	7,430	730	8,160	8.9	8.5	8.6
60 PAYNE	30,925	1,350	32,275	4.2	4.4	5.4
61 PITTSBURG	15,350	2,450	17,800	13.8	12.8	13.7
62 PONTOTOC	16,230	1,110	17,340	6.4	6.3	7.2
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,275	2,150	32,425	6.6	6.6	6.3
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,580	500	5,080	9.8	10.4	11.9
65 ROGER MILLS	1,870	210	2,080	10.1	10.0	9.0
66 ROGERS	23,390	2,150	25,540	8.4	8.1	8.8
67 SEMINOLE	10,980	1,180	12,160	9.7	9.7	11.3
68 SEQUOYAH	15,920	1,780	17,700	10.1	9.0	10.0
69 STEPHENS	18,400	1,540	19,940	7.7	6.7	7.5
70 TEXAS	8,870	380	9,250	4.1	3.4	3.8

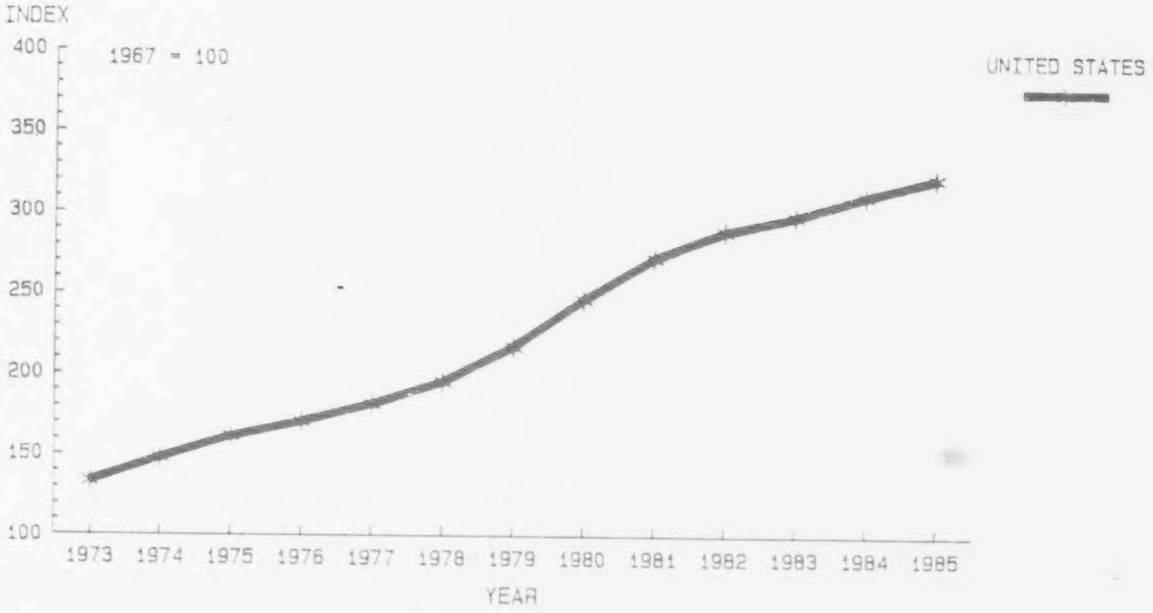
COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JAN 86	DEC 85	JAN 85
71 TILLMAN	4,110	370	4,480	8.3	7.6	7.2
72 TULSA	220,450	18,900	239,350	7.9	7.4	7.8
73 WAGONER	21,620	1,420	23,040	6.2	6.2	6.1
74 WASHINGTON	24,400	1,680	26,080	6.4	6.2	4.9
75 WASHITA	6,120	480	6,600	7.3	6.8	[illegible].2
76 WOODS	5,660	230	5,890	3.9	3.5	3.4
77 WOODWARD	9,830	730	10,560	6.9	7.6	7.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	474,500	29,000	503,500	5.8	5.7	6.2
TULSA MSA	313,700	26,400	340,100	7.8	7.3	7.7

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	37000	1900	38,900	4.9
B. SOUTHWEST	49500	4000	53,500	7.5
C. NORTH CENTRAL	79300	5500	84,800	6.5
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	112600	8600	121,200	7.1
E. CENTRAL	366500	22200	388,700	5.7
F. TULSA	268700	22800	291,500	7.8
G. EAST CENTRAL	101200	7900	109,100	7.2
H. SOUTHERN	87500	7300	94,800	7.7
I. NORTHEAST	93000	9400	102,400	9.2
J. EASTERN	107000	10800	117,800	9.2
K. SOUTHEAST	62500	8300	70,800	11.7
L. CLEVELAND	65700	3900	69,600	5.6

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



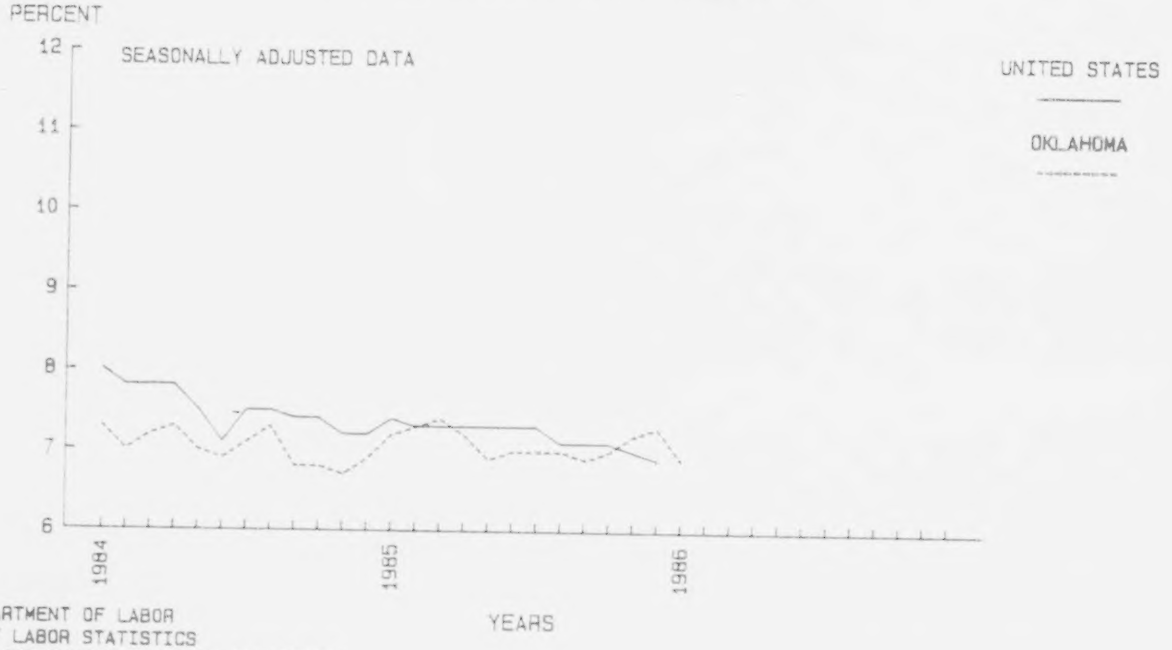
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1985	1986	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4			
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8			
1977	181.5	APR	320.1			
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3			
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3			
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 557-7111.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	6.7	6.9	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3					FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4					MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2					APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9					MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0					JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

4/18/86 S6430-2A

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

FEBRUARY DATA
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment and unemployment in Oklahoma both increased in February from January. Total employment, based on a place-of-residence concept, climbed to 1,442,300 in February, up 11,600 over the previous month and 4,700 above the estimate for February of last year. Unemployment jumped to 122,700, up 6,300 over January, but only 800 ahead of the jobless total of a year ago. As a result of these changes in labor force components, February's jobless rate stood at 7.8 percent compared to the 7.5 percent rate of January. This most current unemployment rate matched the rate for the same 1985 month. Increased layoffs in mining, manufacturing, and construction industries appear to be the factors most responsible for the increased unemployment rate.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Nonfarm wage and salary employment declined slightly in February to 1,158,000 from January's revised count of 1,161,300. Job losses in seven of the eight nonfarm industry divisions combined to bring about the overall reduction in jobs. Construction recorded the largest decline in employment, over the month ending in February, with a largely seasonal cutback of 2,900 workers. The 1,800 job decline in mining reflects the continued fall of crude oil prices and the resultant reduction of exploration and production employment. Manufacturing and wholesale-retail trade also recorded significant job losses with reductions of 1,200 and 900 respectively. The other divisions which lost employment over the month were transportation-public utilities off 700, services down 500, and a 400 decline in finance-insurance-real estate. Job losses were partially offset by payroll additions of 5,100 in government, centered mostly at the state level where support personnel in higher education returned after the January semester break.

February nonfarm wage and salary employment was down 10,600 from the corresponding 1985 month. Mining recorded the largest year-to-year decline with a loss of 8,200 jobs. Manufacturing employment also fell sharply with a drop of 6,700; most of the loss coming in the durable goods producing sector. Transportation-public utilities employment slipped 2,400 jobs as losses were most evident in trucking and warehousing, while construction dropped 1,900 as demand for residential and commercial space waned. Four industry divisions gained employment since February, 1985 and as has been the trend for several years, the largest gain was in service employment where an increase of 4,200 was recorded. With a year to year improvement of 2,300 jobs, wholesale-retail trade fared well. Government gained 1,400 net jobs overall as the federal level climbed by 1,900 while state government had an estimated rise of 700 and local government was lower by 1,200 positions statewide. In addition, finance-insurance-real estate recorded a 700 job advance over the year.

This periodical is issued and printed by the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission as authorized under the Oklahoma Employment Security Act., One thousand and one hundred copies are printed at a cost of $1,023.97, to be paid out of Federal funds granted by the U.S. Department of Labor. Copies are distributed to subscribers and other interested parties.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Joblessness in Oklahoma, as measured by the number of persons who filed claims for unemployment insurance (UI) benefits during the week which ended February 22, 1985, totaled 32,573.

This was an over-the-month increase, or 9.0 percent more applicants than the number who filed during the comparable week of January. As the survey week during January included a federal holiday, so also did the survey week in February, which shortened the workweek to four days. Nevertheless, the number of claimants during February was the most reported for a single month since May 1985 when it was 30,435. The over-the-month increase of February also represented the fourth successive month that the number of claims has exceeded those of the preceding month.

Industrial sources of the UI benefit applications during February were primarily construction (22.2 percent), manufacturing (20.9 percent), services (17.4 percent), and trade (15.4 percent). Claimants from construction increased over the month more than two percentage points to total 7,235. Those from mining increased a percentage point and a half. The number from manufacturing remained essentially unchanged over the month as a proportion of the total. The total number of claimants from mining plus construction and manufacturing equaled 18,202, or 56 percent of all those who filed during the February survey week. The over-the-month increase from these three industrial groups was 14.8 percent, almost five percentage points more than the 9.0 percent over-the-month increase for all industries.

The duration of unemployment, as represented by claims for UI benefits, increased in each of the three tabulated categories over the month. The most visible increase occurred in the category "5-14 weeks," which increased from 10,975 in January to 12,064 in February. This was almost a ten percent increase over the month.

The over-the-month increases in the proportion of occupations represented by those who applied for UI benefits was most evident in structural occupations (23.3 to 24.8 percent), miscellaneous occupations (21.6 to 22.1 percent), and benchmark occupations (5.3 to 5.9 percent).

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Under 5 Weeks	Duration 5-14 Weeks	15 Week & Over
Total*	32,573	100.0	23,295	9,278	12,301	12,064	8,208
Mining	4,168	12.8	3,695	473	1,576	1,586	1,006
Construction	7,235	22.2	6,925	310	2,754	2,881	1,600
Manufacturing	6,799	20.9	4,904	1,895	2,696	2,488	1,615
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,395	4.3	1,098	297	542	519	334
Trade	4,932	15.1	2,562	2,370	1,816	1,752	1,364
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	839	2.6	261	578	285	310	244
Services	5,652	17.4	2,820	2,832	1,973	2,021	1,658
Other	1,553	4.8	1,030	523	659	507	387

* Data for week ending February 22, 1986

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma worked an average of 40.7 hours a week for an average hourly wage of $9.90 or an average weekly salary of $402.93 during February 1986. Continuing to record downward trends, these figures represented an over-the-month decrease of $13.73 in average weekly salary, an eight-tenths of an hour decrease in workweek length, and fourteen cents an hour less in the average hourly wage.

The average salary in durable goods manufacturing industries dropped $16.23 over the month to average $424.77, as the average hourly wage decreased nineteen cents to $10.31 and the average workweek decreased from 42 to 41.2 hours in length. Variations in rates of pay were reported in these industries. The average salary in machinery, except electrical, for example was $432.96 a week, which was an increase of $19.69 over the month. The workweek in these industries increased 1.7 hours in length and the hourly wage increased less than ten cents an hour to $9.84 over the month. The weekly salary in the manufacturing of transportation equipment, however, dropped $78.54 over the month to $528.28 a week. The workweek decreased 4.2 hours to 39.9 hours as the hourly wage dropped fifty-two cents to $13.24. Except in fabricated structural metal products, which registered a slight, over-the-month increase in weekly salary, in hours, and in hourly earnings, all other industries in the durable goods classification recorded decreases in average weekly salaries between January and February.

In nondurable goods manufacturing there was a drop of $10.12 in average weekly salary while average weekly hours decreased eight-tenths an hour and the average hourly wage decreased, though by less than ten cents an hour. Virtually all industries in this classification experienced decreased weekly salaries over the month. A particularly noteworthy change occurred in paper and allied products, as the weekly salary dropped $40.36 to $395.08, the hours per week dropped 1.4 to 41.5, and the wage decreased sixty-three cents over the month to average $9.52 an hour. Except for weekly salaries in newspapers and periodicals, earnings decreased in all other nondurable goods industries, as did the weekly hours.

Of the five nonmanufacturing industries for which hours and earnings are reported each month, an increase of $4.33 in the average weekly salary was recorded in wholesale trade, the only industry of the five in which an over-the-month increase in earnings was recorded. Average hours per week decreased, however, during the same period. In the other industries, construction was most visibly affected by changes as the average weekly salary dropped $46.15 to $370.76 and the average workweek shortened 5.2 hours over the month. The average weekly salary in petroleum refining dropped $31.09 over the month to $510.07 during the same period that both the average weekly hours and the average hourly wage decreased by four tenths of an hour and thirty-two cents, respectively. Average earnings and hours in public utilities as well as in retail trade also decreased, though by smaller increments than was the case in construction and petroleum refining during this period.

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment rates increased in 60 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in February compared with the previous month, while joblessness declined in 12 and was unchanged in the remaining 5 counties. At 17.6 percent, Haskell County had the highest unemployment rate, while Ottawa County recorded the largest over the month increase, going from 12.5 to 16.0 percent. Statewide unemployment increased in February, up to 7.8 from 7.5 percent in January. At the national level, unadjusted for seasonality the rate rose from 7.3 to 7.8 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 36 counties this February compared to the same month last year. Also during this 12 month period, 37 had higher rates while 4 counties remained unchanged. Both the state and national unemployment rate were the same as registered in February a year earlier.

On a monthly and annual comparison basis, the unemployment rate of the Lawton and Enid MSA's increased. The most visible jump was the 1.2 percent increase in Enid since last month. The Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area increased slightly to 6.1 percent in February, while showing a minor decline over the year. At the same time, the Tulsa MSA increase in the January-February period matched the annual unemployment rate increase.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Feb 1986p	Jan 1986r	Feb 1985r	Jan 86 Feb 86	Jan 86 Feb 86	Feb 85 Feb 86
Total Labor Force +	1565.0	1547.1	1559.5	1.2	7.9	5.5
Unemployment	122.7	116.4	121.9	5.4	6.3	0.8
Unemployment Rate	7.8	7.5	7.8	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unempl Rate (Seas. Adj.)	7.3	7.1	7.3	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1442.3	1430.7	1437.6	0.8	11.6	4.7
Agriculture	42.9	39.4	39.7	8.9	3.5	3.2
Domestic Svc., Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	139.1	138.0	155.4	0.8	1.1	-16.3
+ Idled by Labor Disputes	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wage & Salary Workers, Total*	1158.0	1161.3	1168.6	-0.3	-3.3	-10.6
Manufacturing	166.7	167.9	173.4	-0.7	-1.2	-6.7
Durable Goods	104.5	105.3	110.7	-0.8	-0.8	-6.2
Lumber & Wood Products	2.6	2.7	2.9	-3.7	-0.1	-0.3
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	10.6	10.6	10.8	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Primary Metal Ind	3.9	4.0	4.3	-2.5	-0.1	-0.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.7	16.3	17.3	-3.7	-0.6	-1.6
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	7.9	8.2	8.9	-3.7	-0.3	-1.0
Machinery Exc. Electrical	34.5	34.7	37.7	-0.6	-0.2	-3.2
Const. & Related Mach.	12.8	13.0	14.1	-1.5	-0.2	-1.3
Oil Field Machinery	8.0	8.2	9.0	-2.4	-0.2	-1.0
General Ind Machinery	5.3	5.5	6.3	-3.6	-0.2	-1.0
Electrical and Elec Equip.	10.0	9.8	10.6	2.0	0.2	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	20.7	20.8	20.8	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1
Motor Vehicle and Equip.	11.7	11.8	12.2	-0.8	-0.1	-0.5
Aircraft & Parts	8.3	8.4	8.0	-1.2	-0.1	0.3
Instruments & Related Prod.	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	62.2	62.6	62.7	-0.6	-0.4	-0.5
Food & Kindred Products	13.7	13.8	14.2	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	9.3	9.6	8.9	-3.1	-0.3	0.4
Paper & Allied Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.9	11.6	-0.8	-0.1	0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.3	6.4	6.3	-1.6	-0.1	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.7	7.8	8.2	-1.3	-0.1	-0.5
Petroleum Refining	6.9	7.0	7.5	-1.4	-0.1	-0.6
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	11.8	11.8	11.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes	7.2	7.3	7.5	-1.4	-0.1	-0.3
Mining	59.9	61.7	68.1	-2.9	-1.8	-8.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	57.0	58.7	65.2	-2.9	-1.7	-8.2
Construction	41.7	44.6	43.6	-6.5	-2.9	-1.9
Heavy Const. Contractors	7.5	9.1	9.1	-17.6	-1.6	-1.6
Tranp. & Public Utilities	62.1	62.8	64.5	-1.1	-0.7	-2.4
Transportation	31.7	32.2	33.1	-1.6	-0.5	-1.4
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	16.1	17.0	-2.5	-0.4	-1.3
Pipe Lines, Exc. Nat. Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm. & Electric, Gas	30.4	30.6	31.4	-0.7	-0.2	-1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	282.8	283.7	280.5	-0.3	-0.9	2.3
Wholesale Trade	63.8	64.1	66.3	-0.5	-0.3	-2.5
Retail Trade	219.0	219.6	214.2	-0.3	-0.6	4.8
General Mdse Stores	28.0	29.0	28.3	-3.4	-1.0	-0.3
Department Stores	11.7	11.9	12.2	-1.7	-0.2	-0.5
Food Stores	40.4	39.7	38.5	1.8	0.7	1.9
Auto Dealers & Svc Stat.	25.4	26.0	25.0	-2.3	-0.6	0.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	14.0	14.5	14.2	-3.4	-0.5	-0.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	63.7	64.1	63.0	-0.6	-0.4	0.7
Banking	21.1	21.4	22.1	-1.4	-0.3	-1.0
Credit Agencies	10.0	10.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.9	9.0	-2.2	-0.2	-0.3
Services	224.9	225.4	220.7	-0.2	-0.5	4.2
Hotel & Other Lodging Pl.	13.6	13.3	12.7	2.3	0.3	0.9
Personal Services	12.2	12.4	12.1	-1.6	0.2	0.1
Motion Pictures	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Health Services	69.6	69.1	68.4	0.7	0.5	1.2
Hospitals	28.8	28.6	28.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
Educational Services	13.7	13.2	13.7	3.8	0.5	0.0
Total Government	256.2	251.1	254.8	2.0	5.1	1.4
Federal Government	52.3	51.4	50.4	1.8	0.9	1.9
State and Local Government	203.9	199.7	204.4	2.1	4.2	-0.5
State Government	71.7	68.6	71.0	4.5	3.1	0.7
Local Government	132.2	131.1	133.4	0.8	1.1	-1.2

---

*These are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels and the latest population census survey data and supersede figures in all previous releases. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
FEBRUARY 1986

INDUSTRY GROUP	AVE. WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVE. WEEKLY HOURS			AVE. HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb 1986p	Jan 1986r	Feb 1985r	Feb 1986p	Jan 1986r	Feb 1985r	Jan 1986p	Feb 1986r	Jan 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$402.93	416.66	$378.50	40.7	41.5	38.9	$9.90	$10.04	$9.73
DURABLE GOODS	424.77	441.00	383.23	41.2	42.0	38.4	10.31	10.50	9.98
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	416.56	424.91	425.46	39.9	40.2	42.0	10.44	10.57	10.13
PRIMARY METALS	428.61	441.70	411.84	44.6	46.3	42.9	9.61	9.54	9.60
FABRICATED METALS	342.99	359.50	379.20	38.8	39.9	40.0	8.84	9.01	9.48
FABRICATED STRUCTURAL METALS	366.73	362.60	375.72	40.3	40.2	40.4	9.10	9.02	9.30
MACHINERY EXECPT ELECTRICAL	432.96	413.27	312.94	44.0	42.3	32.7	9.84	9.77	9.57
OIL FIELD MACHINERY	409.82	418.61	424.32	40.1	40.8	41.6	10.22	10.26	10.20
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT	395.58	413.70	381.24	39.4	40.4	40.3	10.04	10.24	9.46
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	528.28	606.82	494.05	39.9	44.1	41.0	13.24	13.76	12.05
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	443.08	445.95	402.05	44.0	45.0	42.5	10.07	9.91	9.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	361.67	371.79	370.67	39.7	40.5	39.9	9.11	9.18	9.29
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	316.80	339.81	325.51	40.0	41.9	41.1	7.92	8.11	7.92
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	180.07	185.38	178.11	36.9	37.3	36.8	4.88	4.97	4.84
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	395.08	435.44	408.80	41.5	42.9	41.8	9.52	10.15	9.78
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	385.11	386.32	401.44	41.1	41.9	41.6	9.37	9.22	9.65
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	356.36	354.93	437.90	36.7	37.4	43.1	9.71	9.49	10.16
PETROLEUM REFINING	510.07	541.16	511.81	40.1	41.5	39.4	12.72	13.04	12.99
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	467.14	505.46	449.01	42.7	46.5	42.2	10.94	10.87	10.64
CONSTRUCTION	370.76	416.91	413.50	31.5	36.7	36.4	11.77	11.36	11.36
PUBLIC UTILITIES	488.95	495.31	492.40	39.4	40.8	41.8	12.41	12.14	11.78
WHOLESALE TRADE	369.76	365.43	358.81	38.8	39.0	39.3	9.53	9.37	9.13
RETAIL TRADE*	183.92	193.44	187.52	30.3	31.1	30.1	6.07	6.22	6.23

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. These are approximately 121,100 production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to 1985 benchmark.

Above industries have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

SOURCE: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1986

				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	FEB 86	JAN 86	FEB 85
U.S.	106,685,000	9,041,000	115,726,000	7.8	7.3	7.8
OKLAHOMA	1,442,300	122,700	1,565,000	7.8	7.5	7.8
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	6,860	680	7,540	9.0	9.0	9.9
2 ALFALFA	3,250	210	3,460	6.1	4.0	4.5
3 ATOKA	7,500	740	8,240	9.0	8.6	10.2
4 BEAVER	3,320	160	3,480	4.6	3.4	2.8
5 BECKHAM	8,350	1,130	9,480	11.9	12.3	9.3
6 BLAINE	5,950	540	6,490	8.3	7.3	7.8
7 BRYAN	12,990	1,100	14,090	7.8	7.6	9.4
8 CADDO	11,520	1,630	13,150	12.4	11.3	10.2
9 CANADIAN	34,175	2,175	36,350	6.0	5.9	4.9
10 CARTER	19,925	1,600	21,525	7.4	6.8	7.7
11 CHEROKEE	14,210	1,670	15,880	10.5	10.7	11.3
12 CHOCTAW	5,560	900	6,460	13.9	14.4	14.7
13 CIMARRON	1,660	90	1,750	5.1	3.4	6.1
14 CLEVELAND	76,975	4,700	81,675	5.8	5.5	5.1
15 COAL	2,220	320	2,540	12.6	11.9	17.3
16 COMANCHE	43,975	2,475	46,450	5.3	5.1	5.2
17 COTTON	2,870	150	3,020	5.0	4.4	4.5
18 CRAIG	6,010	660	6,670	9.9	9.3	8.7
19 CREEK	30,325	2,925	33,250	8.8	8.5	8.8
20 CUSTER	14,070	900	14,970	6.0	6.0	6.5
21 DELAWARE	9,950	1,140	11,090	10.3	10.6	12.2
22 DEWEY	2,640	210	2,850	7.4	6.3	7.8
23 ELLIS	3,160	200	3,360	6.0	4.7	7.3
24 GARFIELD	28,750	2,425	31,175	7.8	6.6	7.6

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FEB 86	JAN 86	FEB 85
25 GARVIN	11,520	1,060	12,580	8.4	7.6	8.4
26 GRADY	16,500	2,000	18,500	10.8	10.0	9.4
27 GRANT	2,890	170	3,060	5.6	4.0	4.7
28 GREER	2,720	160	2,880	5.6	5.1	6.5
29 HARMON	1,550	140	1,690	8.3	6.6	9.2
30 HARPER	2,200	120	2,320	5.2	5.6	5.5
31 HASKELL	3,880	830	4,710	17.6	17.1	18.7
32 HUGHES	4,850	970	5,820	16.7	14.6	17.0
33 JACKSON	10,470	910	11,380	8.0	7.0	6.9
34 JEFFERSON	3,770	390	4,160	9.4	8.9	7.1
35 JOHNSTON	4,350	310	4,660	6.7	7.7	8.1
36 KAY	23,475	2,050	25,525	8.0	7.6	7.7
37 KINGFISHER	6,330	550	6,880	8.0	6.4	6.0
38 KIOWA	4,920	380	5,300	7.2	6.1	7.8
39 LATIMER	3,860	590	4,450	13.3	13.9	14.5
40 LEFLORE	16,620	1,740	18,360	9.5	9.5	10.6
41 LINCOLN	11,500	1,390	12,890	10.8	9.9	11.8
42 LOGAN	15,120	850	15,970	5.3	5.0	5.3
43 LOVE	3,630	280	3,910	7.2	8.0	8.3
44 McCLAIN	12,050	810	12,860	6.3	6.2	5.6
45 McCURTAIN	13,050	1,550	14,600	10.6	10.2	13.5
46 McINTOSH	5,470	520	5,990	8.7	9.1	14.1
47 MAJOR	3,820	350	4,170	8.4	7.0	7.1
48 MARSHALL	4,010	360	4,370	8.2	11.2	7.6
49 MAYES	13,180	1,830	15,010	12.2	12.0	16.0
50 MURRAY	5,640	570	6,210	9.2	8.5	8.7
51 MUSKOGEE	29,275	3,275	32,550	10.1	10.7	10.8

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1986

				UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	FEB 86	JAN 86	FEB 85
52 NOBLE	5,160	320	5,480	5.8	5.5	5.9
53 NOWATA	3,860	530	4,390	12.1	11.3	12.7
54 OKFUSKEE	5,420	510	5,930	8.6	8.1	8.1
55 OKLAHOMA	308,900	20,550	329,450	6.2	6.2	6.7
56 OKMULGEE	14,575	1,725	16,300	10.6	9.4	10.2
57 OSAGE	18,325	1,350	19,675	6.9	6.4	5.7
58 OTTAWA	12,700	2,425	15,125	16.0	12.5	10.3
59 PAWNEE	7,410	750	8,160	9.2	9.1	9.4
60 PAYNE	31,900	1,525	33,425	4.6	4.2	4.8
61 PITTSBURG	15,275	2,500	17,775	14.1	14.0	14.1
62 PONTOTOC	16,500	1,220	17,720	6.9	6.4	7.7
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,475	2,250	32,725	6.9	6.8	6.4
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,530	640	5,170	12.4	9.9	11.5
65 ROGER MILLS	1,900	250	2,150	11.6	9.9	10.6
66 ROGERS	23,600	2,380	25,980	9.2	8.7	8.8
67 SEMINOLE	10,330	1,320	11,650	11.3	10.1	12.4
68 SEQUOYAH	16,410	1,600	18,010	8.9	10.2	10.6
69 STEPHENS	18,400	1,560	19,960	7.8	7.7	7.2
70 TEXAS	9,080	550	9,630	5.7	4.2	4.8
71 TILLMAN	4,260	390	4,650	8.4	8.1	7.0
72 TULSA	222,375	20,000	242,375	8.3	8.1	8.1
73 WAGONER	21,810	1,650	23,460	7.0	6.3	6.5
74 WASHINGTON	24,300	1,850	26,150	7.1	6.5	4.7
75 WASHITA	6,260	490	6,750	7.3	7.3	7.7
76 WOODS	5,710	290	6,000	4.8	3.8	4.1
77 WOODWARD	10,050	1,190	11,240	10.6	8.9	8.8

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: FEBRUARY 1986

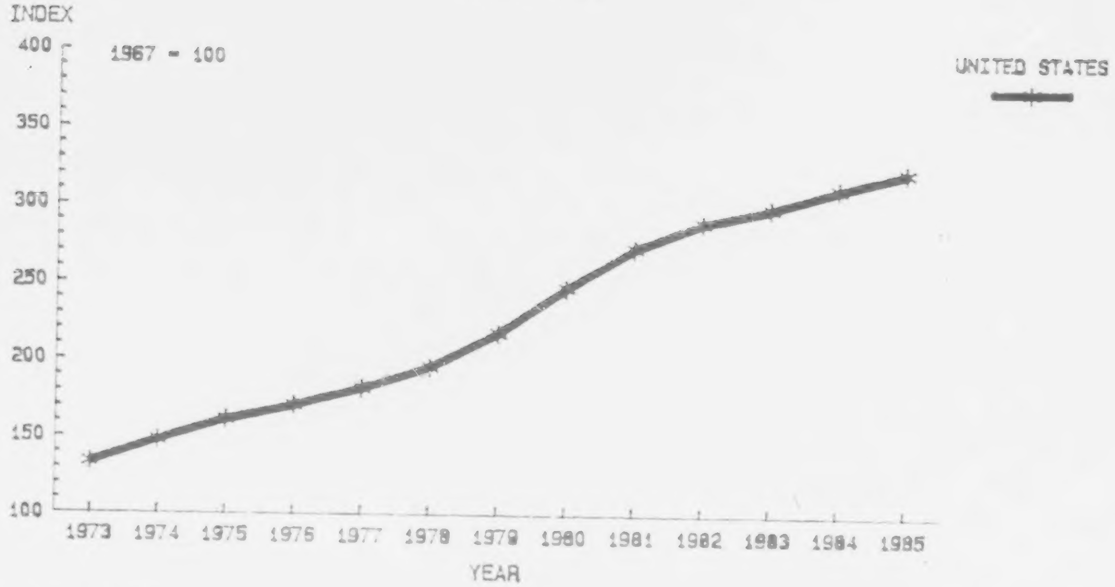
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				FEB 86	JAN 86	FEB 85
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	477,700	31,300	509,000	6.1	6.0	6.2
TULSA MSA	316,400	28,300	344,700	8.2	7.9	7.9

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	37800	2800	40,600	6.9
B. SOUTHWEST	50200	4400	54,600	8.1
C. NORTH CENTRAL	79600	6600	86,200	7.7
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	113300	9400	122,700	7.7
E. CENTRAL	369000	24000	393,000	6.1
F. TULSA	271000	24300	295,300	8.2
G. EAST CENTRAL	101900	8700	110,600	7.9
H. SOUTHERN	88300	7600	95,900	7.9
I. NORTHEAST	93600	10800	104,400	10.3
J. EASTERN	108600	11100	119,700	9.3
K. SOUTHEAST	62800	8800	71,600	12.3
L. CLEVELAND	66200	4300	70,500	6.1

*These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



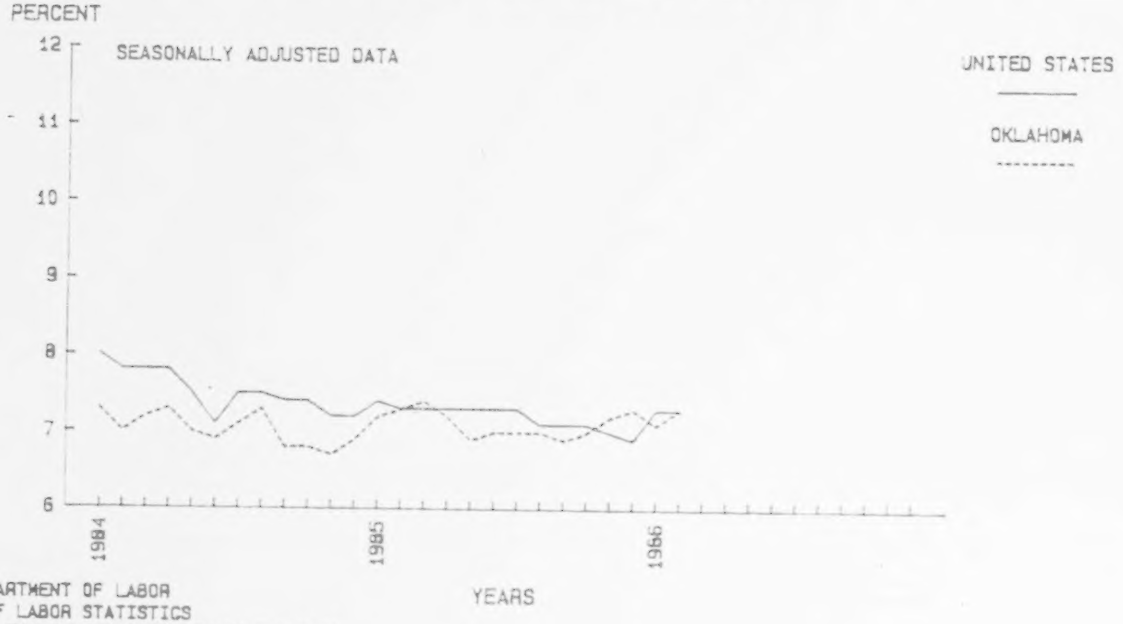
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1985	1986	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	-0.3	3.2
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8			
1977	181.5	APR	320.1			
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3			
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3			
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4					MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2					APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9					MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0					JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

S64130-2A

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

MARCH DATA
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the place-of-residence concept, totaled 1,457,000 in March or 14,100 more than February. The latest month's estimate was only 2,500 above the revised figure for the comparative 1985 period. Unemployment, at 126,300, remained unchanged from February but was 9,500 higher than the same month last year. Even as the labor force total climbed slightly, the unemployment rate was 8.0 percent compared to the same revised rate for February, but greater than the March 1985 by 0.6 percent. Based on recent economic developments, the statewide job situation appears weaker than a year earlier.

WAGE AND SALARY JOBS INCREASE SEASONALLY

The March nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,159,800, up by only 1,500 from the revised 1,158,300 level of February. Normally, the February-March gain in employment increases by 10,000 additional payroll jobs. Specifically, trade recorded the largest advance, 3,100, with the most significant personnel additions being in the retail sector, where 74 percent of increase occurred. Service employment rose seasonally by 2,400, while construction added 1,300 new positions. While these industries were adding employment over the last month, five others were contracting overall jobs levels. On the downside, manufacturing dropped 3,400, mostly in the nondurable goods-producing sector. Mining employment continued to skid, down 2,000 over the month. With all of the decline at the state level, government slipped 600 during the same estimation period. Weakness was also observed in transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate where employment regressed 200 and 100 respectively.

Year-ago comparisons of nonfarm industry employment revealed a net loss of 21,300 as three industries advanced and five declined. Major employment drops since March 1985 occurred in manufacturing, off 11,100, and in mining, down 10,000. A majority of the drop in manufacturing employment was in the durable goods division, while oil and gas extraction workers suffered the brunt of the decline in mining. Construction and transportation-public utilities each fell by 2,200. Government employment declined by 700 over the year as local and state totals dropped while federal levels increased. Job levels increased since March, 1985 in the service, trade, and finance-insurance-real estate industries. A large boost to the service gain of ~~3,800~~ was the 1,200 increase in health service. Trade rose by 700 as the gains in retail more than offset the drops recorded at the wholesale level. Finally, finance-insurance-real estate was up 400 despite a decline of 1,200 jobs in banking.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma factories, estimated to number 118,500, averaged a 41.0 hour workweek in March, up 0.6 hours from the previous month. Hourly earnings edged up to $9.94 from $9.92 in February. As a result of these changes, manufacturing pay increased to $407.54, up $6.77 in weekly earnings. Within the manufacturing industry, those employed in durable goods production averaged a longer workweek-41.6 hours compared to 40.8-and gained a nominal 5 cent increase in the hourly wage rate. Consequently, weekly earnings rose to $431.39, up from February's $421.46 weekly average. In the nondurables sector of manufacturing, weekly earnings dropped fractionally lower to $360.99 as pay per hours slipped 6 cents, while hours worked increased by only 0.1 hours.

Hours and earnings are surveyed in five nonmanufacturing industries and these data indicate that weekly earnings increased for three of these five industries; namely, construction, public utilities, and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places). The largest increase occurred for construction workers as their weekly pay rose $32.96 due to a longer workweek at less pay per hour. Gains in the other two were small to moderate. Wholesale trade and oil and gas extraction workers experienced a drop in average weekly pay as increases in hourly pay were not enough to offset the shorter work periods.

Year-ago comparisons for hours and earnings disclosed a drop of $9.54 in the average weekly paychecks of manufacturing production workers this March compared to March, 1985. Among the nonfactory industries, construction and retail trade had lower weekly earnings this March, while oil and gas extraction, public utilities, and wholesale trade workers had greater average pay.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates increased in 34 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in March compared with the previous month, while joblessness declined in 39 and was unchanged in the other 4 counties. Again this month, Ottawa County had the highest unemployment rate (24.5 percent) and the largest over the month increase due to the recent shutdown of a major manufacturer. The statewide unemployment rate remained unchanged from February while the national rate was dropping 0.3 percent to 7.5 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went down in 27 counties this March, rose in 46, and were the same in 4 other counties. The national level was the same as last March, while the Oklahoma rate jumped to 8.0 percent over the 12 month period.

The unemployment rate dropped on a monthly basis in both the Lawton and Enid MSA's while Lawton was level over the year and Enid increased from 7.3 to 7.7 percent since last March. The Largest metropolitan statistical areas, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa, registered declines in their unemployment rates over the last 30 days but showed increases from levels estimated in March of last year.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

For the fifth consecutive month, the number of claimants filing for insured unemployment benefits in the survey week increased. The 35,813 total for the week ending March 22, 1986 was 10.0 percent above the February level and 18.0 percent ahead of the March, 1985 total. Nearly all of the month-to-month increases came from additional claims by those formerly in mining and manufacturing. Minor increases occurred in trade, services, finance-insurance-real estate, and other industries. Declines in the number of claims were registered by two industry divisions; construction and transportation-public utilities. Construction claims dropped by over 8.0 percent, as a welcome surge in building activity prevailed.

The ratio of claimant characteristics as to sex remained virtually unchanged when compared to recent months, while the duration tables showed a noticeable increase the 5 - 14 week category.

Insured jobless claims classified by occupational attachment was highest in structural work, followed closely by those in miscellaneous occupations. Former clerical employees claims continued at 12.9 percent of the total and professional-technical-managerial claims registered 11.9 percent. The four occupational titles described above represented 68.0 percent of the claimants during the survey week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Under 5 Weeks	Duration 5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total*	8,993	100.0	6,192	2,801	3,142	3,518	2,333
Mining	820	9.1	669	151	362	292	166
Construction	1,589	17.7	1,502	87	473	691	425
Manufacturing	1,526	17.0	1,157	369	526	579	421
Transp. Pub. Util.	428	4.8	335	93	124	206	98
Trade	1,744	19.4	1,036	708	626	646	472
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	315	3.5	104	211	104	120	90
Services	2,244	25.0	1,194	1,050	773	885	586
Other	327	3.6	195	132	154	99	74

** Data for week ending March 22, 1986*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

MARCH 1986

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar 1986p	Feb 1986r	Mar 1985r	Mar 1986p	Feb 1986r	Mar 1985r	Mar 1986p	Feb 1986r	Mar 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$407.54	400.77	417.08	41.0	40.4	42.3	9.94	9.92	9.86
DURABLE GOODS	431.39	421.46	441.38	41.6	40.8	43.4	10.37	10.33	10.17
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	420.16	390.72	434.52	40.4	37.0	42.6	10.40	10.56	10.20
PRIMARY METAL IND.	437.68	428.61	410.12	44.3	44.6	42.9	9.88	9.61	9.56
FABRICATED METALS	362.34	341.22	380.55	39.6	38.6	40.1	9.15	8.84	9.49
FAB. STRUC. METALS	368.55	362.18	382.58	39.0	39.8	40.7	9.45	9.10	9.40
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	439.04	429.02	436.08	44.8	43.6	46.0	9.80	9.84	9.48
OIL FIELD MACH.	443.52	406.98	451.97	42.0	39.9	43.5	10.56	10.20	10.39
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	399.38	398.56	375.41	39.7	39.5	39.6	10.06	10.09	9.48
TRANSP. EQUIP.	527.08	527.48	582.40	39.6	39.9	44.8	13.31	13.22	13.00
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	444.77	442.64	403.85	44.7	44.0	42.6	9.95	10.06	9.48
NONDURABLE GOODS	360.99	362.46	371.05	39.8	39.7	40.2	9.07	9.13	9.23
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	335.78	326.01	324.80	40.8	40.1	40.6	8.23	8.13	8.00
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	192.66	181.05	188.65	39.0	37.1	38.5	4.94	4.88	4.90
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	406.08	406.30	415.80	42.7	42.5	42.0	9.51	9.56	9.90
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	397.85	384.64	395.64	41.1	39.9	42.0	9.68	9.64	9.42
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	372.29	357.56	418.77	38.7	36.9	42.3	9.62	9.69	9.90
PETROLEUM REFINING	490.49	513.02	517.44	38.5	40.3	39.2	12.74	12.73	13.20
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	459.09	466.90	447.30	41.1	42.6	42.0	11.17	10.96	10.65
CONSTRUCTION	385.43	352.47	416.99	34.2	30.1	37.0	11.27	11.71	11.27
PUBLIC UTILITIES	510.41	493.96	487.49	40.8	39.9	41.0	12.51	12.38	11.89
WHOLESALE TRADE	362.14	367.26	359.97	38.0	38.7	39.0	9.53	9.49	9.23
RETAIL TRADE*	186.05	184.53	190.65	30.6	30.3	30.7	6.08	6.09	6.21

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data These are approximately 118.500, production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to 1985 benchmark.
Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.
P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 86	FEB 86	MAR 85
U.S.	107,643,000	8,667,000	116,310,000	7.5	7.8	7.5
OKLAHOMA	1,457,000	126,300	1,583,300	8.0	8.0	7.4
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	6,950	700	7,650	9.2	9.5	9.4
2 ALFALFA	3,330	200	3,530	5.7	6.1	4.1
3 ATOKA	7,540	670	8,210	8.2	9.1	9.7
4 BEAVER	3,130	150	3,280	4.6	4.8	2.8
5 BECKHAM	8,480	1,400	9,880	14.2	12.2	9.3
6 BLAINE	6,050	670	6,720	10.0	8.6	7.3
7 BRYAN	13,100	1,060	14,160	7.5	7.9	8.9
8 CADDO	11,580	1,660	13,240	12.5	12.7	9.7
9 CANADIAN	34,450	2,375	36,825	6.4	6.3	5.2
10 CARTER	20,375	1,800	22,175	8.1	7.6	7.5
11 CHEROKEE	14,440	1,780	16,220	11.0	10.8	11.6
12 CHOCTAW	5,660	930	6,590	14.1	14.3	14.7
13 CIMARRON	1,610	80	1,690	4.7	5.6	5.7
14 CLEVELAND	77,575	4,675	82,250	5.7	5.8	5.2
15 COAL	2,310	350	2,660	13.2	12.6	15.5
16 COMANCHE	44,450	2,350	46,800	5.0	5.4	5.0
17 COTTON	2,940	140	3,080	4.5	5.1	4.5
18 CRAIG	6,090	720	6,810	10.6	10.0	7.6
19 CREEK	30,725	3,000	33,725	8.9	8.9	8.5
20 CUSTER	14,140	1,040	15,180	6.9	6.2	6.2
21 DELAWARE	10,110	1,110	11,220	9.9	10.7	10.2
22 DEWEY	2,670	210	2,880	7.3	7.5	8.4
23 ELLIS	3,220	210	3,430	6.1	6.0	7.3
24 GARFIELD	28,925	2,400	31,325	7.7	8.0	7.3

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 86	FEB 86	MAR 85
25 GARVIN	11,620	1,160	12,780	9.1	8.5	7.6
26 GRADY	16,950	2,060	19,010	10.8	11.0	9.1
27 GRANT	2,880	130	3,010	4.3	5.4	5.1
28 GREER	2,790	130	2,920	4.5	5.5	6.6
29 HARMON	1,590	150	1,740	8.6	8.3	8.6
30 HARPER	2,170	80	2,250	3.6	5.6	6.8
31 HASKELL	3,940	860	4,800	17.9	17.7	17.1
32 HUGHES	4,910	960	5,870	16.4	16.8	16.0
33 JACKSON	10,780	820	11,600	7.1	8.0	7.1
34 JEFFERSON	3,820	410	4,230	9.7	9.7	6.9
35 JOHNSTON	4,400	330	4,730	7.0	6.8	8.6
36 KAY	23,725	2,025	25,750	7.9	8.1	7.2
37 KINGFISHER	6,360	650	7,010	9.3	8.3	6.7
38 KIOWA	5,030	380	5,410	7.0	7.2	7.8
39 LATIMER	3,910	850	4,760	17.9	13.4	15.1
40 LEFLORE	16,830	1,760	18,590	9.5	9.8	10.2
41 LINCOLN	11,750	1,440	13,190	10.9	11.0	10.6
42 LOGAN	15,240	910	16,150	5.6	5.5	5.1
43 LOVE	3,610	280	3,890	7.2	7.0	8.4
44 McCLAIN	12,140	850	12,990	6.5	6.3	5.7
45 McCURTAIN	13,330	1,520	14,850	10.2	11.1	11.6
46 McINTOSH	5,550	580	6,130	9.5	9.1	12.9
47 MAJOR	3,850	380	4,230	9.0	8.6	7.9
48 MARSHALL	4,100	370	4,470	8.3	8.3	7.0
49 MAYES	13,090	1,730	14,820	11.7	12.4	12.8
50 MURRAY	5,690	640	6,330	10.1	9.6	8.3
51 MUSKOGEE	29,875	3,050	32,925	9.3	10.3	10.3

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAR 86	FEB 86	MAR 85
52 NOBLE	5,280	480	5,760	8.3	6.2	5.7
53 NOWATA	3,870	590	4,460	13.2	12.5	11.2
54 OKFUSKEE	5,420	510	5,930	8.6	8.7	7.8
55 OKLAHOMA	311,300	20,850	332,150	6.3	6.4	6.4
56 OKMULGEE	14,650	1,775	16,425	10.8	10.8	10.2
57 OSAGE	18,575	1,650	20,225	8.2	7.1	5.6
58 OTTAWA	11,425	3,700	15,125	24.5	16.9	10.2
59 PAWNEE	7,470	780	8,250	9.5	9.3	8.5
60 PAYNE	32,075	1,750	33,825	5.2	4.7	4.6
61 PITTSBURG	15,575	2,400	17,975	13.4	14.2	13.6
62 PONTOTOC	16,800	1,360	18,160	7.5	7.0	6.5
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,725	2,125	32,850	6.5	6.9	6.7
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,510	590	5,100	11.6	12.6	12.0
65 ROGER MILLS	1,960	290	2,250	12.9	11.9	11.7
66 ROGERS	23,910	2,500	26,410	9.5	9.3	8.4
67 SEMINOLE	10,520	1,510	12,030	12.6	11.6	11.6
68 SEQUOYAH	16,750	1,440	18,190	7.9	9.2	9.0
69 STEPHENS	18,630	1,850	20,480	9.0	8.1	7.4
70 TEXAS	9,380	520	9,900	5.3	6.2	4.2
71 TILLMAN	4,350	370	4,720	7.8	8.8	7.2
72 TULSA	225,300	19,800	245,100	8.1	8.5	7.5
73 WAGONER	22,100	1,510	23,610	6.4	7.2	5.8
74 WASHINGTON	24,270	1,800	26,070	6.9	7.2	4.2
75 WASHITA	6,320	550	6,870	8.0	7.4	7.6
76 WOODS	5,830	230	6,060	3.8	4.8	4.4
77 WOODWARD	10,170	1,290	11,460	11.3	10.7	8.9

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MARCH 1986

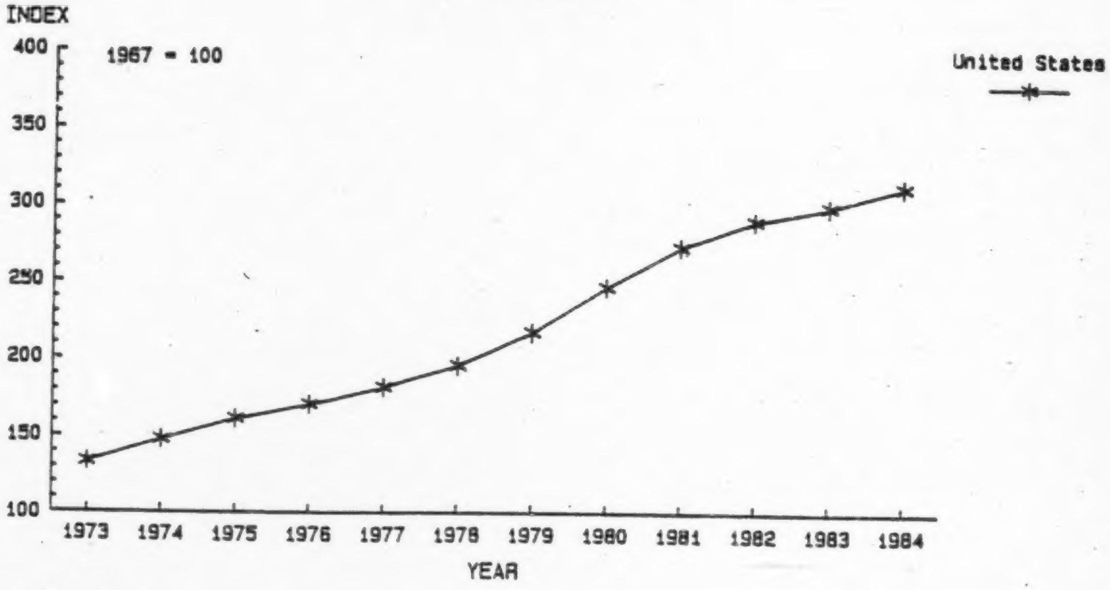
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				MAR 86	FEB 86	MAR 85
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	481,400	31,800	513,200	6.2	6.3	6.1
TULSA MSA	320,600	28,500	349,100	8.2	8.5	7.4

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS *

A. NORTHWEST	38200	2800	41,000	6.8
B. SOUTHWEST	51100	4700	55,800	8.4
C. NORTH CENTRAL	80400	6900	87,300	7.9
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	114900	9700	124,600	7.8
E. CENTRAL	371900	24500	396,400	6.2
F. TULSA	274600	24400	299,000	8.2
G. EAST CENTRAL	102900	9100	112,000	8.1
H. SOUTHERN	89600	8000	97,600	8.2
I. NORTHEAST	92800	12100	104,900	11.5
J. EASTERN	110300	10800	121,100	8.9
K. SOUTHEAST	63800	8900	72,700	12.2
L. CLEVELAND	66700	4300	71,000	6.1

*These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1984



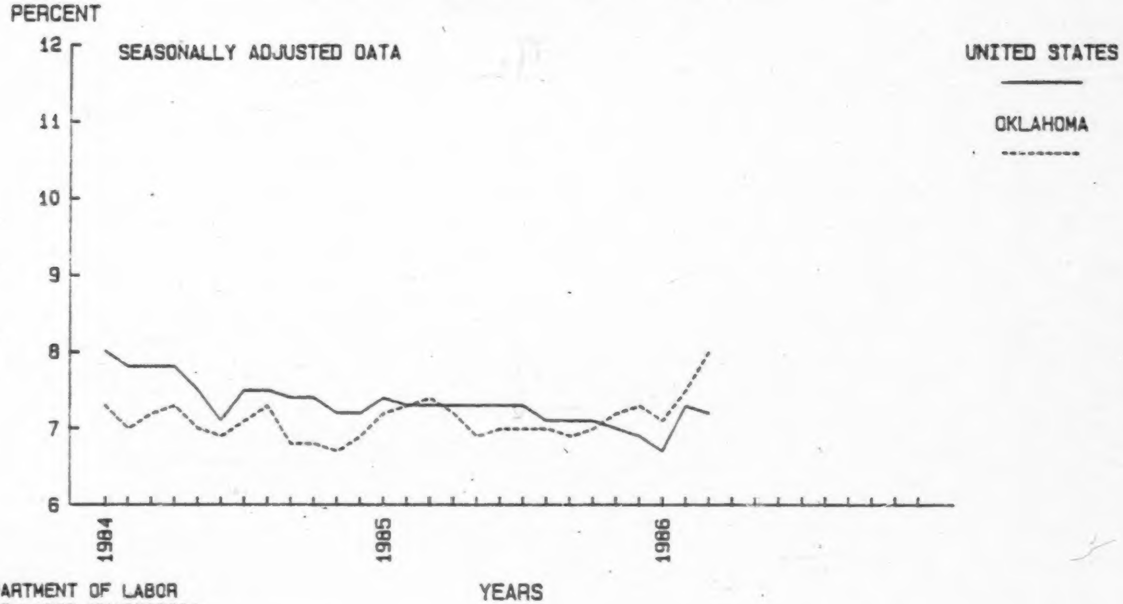
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1985	1986	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1			
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3			
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3			
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.0	7.2	8.0	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2					APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9					MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0					JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Mar 1986p	Feb 1986r	Mar 1985r	Feb 86 Mar 86	Feb 86 Mar 86	Mar 85 Mar 86
Total Labor Force +	1583.3	1569.2	1571.3	0.9	14.1	12.0
Unemployment	126.3	126.3	116.8	0.0	0.0	9.5
Unemployment Rate	8.0	8.0	7.4	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unempl Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.0	7.5	7.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1457.0	1442.9	1454.5	1.0	14.1	2.5
Agriculture	43.8	42.9	44.2	2.1	0.9	-0.4
Domestic Svc., Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	139.4	139.2	149.7	0.1	0.2	-10.3
+ Idled by Labor Disputes	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Wage & Salary Workers, Total*	1159.8	1158.3	1181.1	0.1	1.5	-21.3
Manufacturing	163.3	165.7	174.4	-1.4	-2.4	-11.1
Durable Goods	103.5	104.2	111.4	-0.7	-0.7	-7.9
Lumber & Wood Products	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	10.8	10.7	11.0	0.9	0.1	-0.2
Primary Metal Ind	3.7	3.9	4.4	-5.1	-0.2	-0.7
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.6	15.8	17.4	-1.3	-0.2	-1.8
Fab. Structural Metal Prod.	7.9	8.0	9.0	-1.3	-0.1	-1.1
Machinery Exc. Electrical	33.7	34.0	37.7	-0.9	-0.3	-4.0
Const. & Related Mach.	12.3	12.6	14.0	-2.4	-0.3	-1.7
Oil Field Machinery	7.5	7.9	8.8	-5.1	-0.4	-1.3
General Ind Machinery	5.3	5.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Electrical and Elec Equip.	10.0	10.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Transportation Equipment	20.7	20.7	21.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Motor Vehicle and Equip.	11.7	11.7	12.2	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Aircraft & Parts	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Instruments & Related Prod.	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	59.8	61.5	63.0	-2.8	-1.7	-3.2
Food & Kindred Products	13.8	13.7	14.1	0.7	0.1	-0.3
Apparel & Other Textile Prod.	8.6	9.3	9.0	-7.5	-0.7	-0.4
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.2	3.1	-3.1	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	11.6	11.8	11.7	-1.7	-0.2	-0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.2	6.3	6.3	-1.6	-0.1	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.7	7.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Prod.	10.3	11.0	12.0	-6.4	-0.7	-1.7
Tires & Inner Tubes	5.8	6.5	7.5	-10.8	-0.7	-1.7
Mining	57.9	59.9	67.9	-3.3	-2.0	-10.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	55.0	57.0	64.9	-3.5	-2.0	-9.9
Construction	43.4	42.1	45.6	3.1	1.3	-2.2
Heavy Const. Contractors	8.6	8.0	9.8	7.5	0.6	-1.2
Tranp. & Public Utilities	62.3	62.5	64.5	-0.3	-0.2	-2.2
Transportation	31.9	32.0	33.2	-0.3	-0.1	-1.3
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.8	15.8	17.0	0.0	0.0	-1.2
Pipe Lines, Exc. Nat. Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm. & Electric, Gas	30.4	30.5	31.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	285.6	282.5	284.9	1.1	3.1	0.7
Wholesale Trade	64.6	63.8	66.8	1.3	0.8	-2.2
Retail Trade	221.0	218.7	218.1	1.1	2.3	2.9
General Mdse Stores	28.2	28.2	28.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Department Stores	11.4	11.6	11.8	-1.7	-0.2	-0.4
Food Stores	39.9	40.2	39.5	-0.7	-0.3	0.4
Auto Dealers & Svc Stat.	25.9	25.7	25.3	0.8	0.2	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.8	13.7	14.3	0.7	0.1	-0.5
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	63.6	63.7	63.2	-0.2	-0.1	0.4
Banking	21.0	21.1	22.2	-0.5	-0.1	-1.2
Credit Agencies	9.9	9.9	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.8	9.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.3
Services	228.5	226.1	224.7	1.1	2.4	3.8
Hotel & Other Lodging Pl.	13.9	13.6	13.3	2.2	0.3	0.6
Personal Services	12.3	12.2	12.4	0.8	0.1	-0.1
Motion Pictures	1.6	1.5	1.4	6.7	0.1	0.2
Health Services	69.7	69.5	68.5	0.3	0.2	1.2
Hospitals	28.9	28.7	28.3	0.7	0.2	0.6
Educational Services	13.6	13.7	13.7	-0.7	-0.1	-0.1
Total Government	255.2	255.8	255.9	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7
Federal Government	51.8	51.9	50.5	-0.2	-0.1	1.3
State and Local Government	203.4	203.9	205.4	-0.2	-0.5	-2.0
State Government	70.9	71.7	71.9	-1.1	-0.8	-1.0
Local Government	132.5	132.2	133.5	0.2	0.3	-1.0

**These are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels and the latest population census survey data and supersede figures in all previous releases. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.*

6/17/86 56430-2

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

April Data
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on place-of-residence data, reached 1,468,200 during April, a gain of 10,500 from the revised March figure. This March-to-April rise was the third largest increase for this estimation period in the last eight years. This month's employment level was also 5,700 ahead of the same month last year. Unemployment remained virtually unchanged from March, but was 17,700 above the 111,500 estimate last April. Likewise, the unemployment rate was stable at 8.1 percent compared to March, but now stands a full percentage point above the the April 1985 rate.

NONFARM JOBS SHOW NOMINAL GAIN

Nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled 1,161,400 in April, only 700 greater than the previous month's estimate. Four major industry divisions recorded job gains between March and April. The wholesale-retail trade division led all gainers with 2,300 additions, all in the retail sector. Finance-insurance-real estate also improved by some 300 positions, while manufacturing and government went up by 100 each over the month. The drop of 1,900 in mining employment put the biggest dent in wage and salary employment gains. Minor losses of 100 were estimated for services and transportation-public utilities, while no change occurred in construction jobs this past 30-day period.

Continuing the trend of recent months, the gap continues to widen when comparing the current wage and salary level to the same month a year ago. The number of workers in nonfarm occupations this April is estimated to be 24,200 below April, 1985. Over 86.0 percent of this year-to-year decline came in two industries. Mining dropped 12,300 (50.1 percent), while manufacturing workers declined by 8,700 (36.0 percent) over the same time span. A smaller drop, but still of significant magnitude, was estimated in three other major employment divisions. Construction jobs were down 3,000, as transportation-public utilities also suffered a 1,600 job loss, and government slipped 1,200 (all at the state and local level). The only meaningful gain over the year was the 1,900 rise in service jobs, as finance-insurance-real estate gained 600, and wholesale-retail trade rose only 100 during the past 12-month period.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The 119,300 manufacturing production workers in Oklahoma factories worked an average 41.1 hours per week at $10.02 per hour for an average weekly paycheck of $411.82 during the April survey week. This was only slightly above the $409.77 earned in March and just under the $413.97 which they received in April, 1985. Very little movement was indicated in hours worked or hourly wage rates over March or since last April.

Those employed in durable goods plants earned an average of $432.41, $1.47 less than a month earlier, and $6.03 less than during the comparable period a year earlier. Over the month, stone-clay-glass production workers led the gainers with an $18.00 increase in average weekly pay, while transportation equipment workers averaged almost $28.00 less in April. Year-to-year comparison shows that workers manufacturing instruments and related products gained nearly $59.00 per week due to an increase of 97 cents in hourly wages and a increase in average hours worked. The 5 hours shorter workweek for transportation equipment workers cut almost $69.00 from the average paycheck.

Weekly wages in nondurable goods averaged $373.43, an increase of $9.26 above the level reported in March and $4.51 higher than the weekly pay last April. Hours worked did not vary much in the comparing periods, but hourly wage rates were up 28 cents since March and 23 cents over the same month last year.

The hours and earnings survey of workers in five nonmanufacturing industries shows three increased average weekly wages since March and two declined. Compared to April 1985, average weekly income increased for employees in wholesale trade and communication-electric-gas industries, while declining for those in construction, oil and gas extraction, and retail trade (excluding eating and drinking establishments).

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates increased in 31 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in April compared with the previous month, while joblessness declined in 43 and was unchanged in the remaining 3 counties. Unemployment stood at 10 percent or more of the workforce in 24 counties, with Ottawa County the highest at 22.7 percent. Statewide, the unemployment rate was the same as March, but up 1.0 percent from the April, 1985 level. At the national level, unadjusted for seasonality, the rate dropped from 7.5 to 7.0 percent.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went up in 55 counties, down in 19, and in the other three remained even. While the state rate was significantly above the same month last year, the national rate was slightly improved.

Unemployment continues to climb in the Enid Area, while the Lawton MSA shows steady over-the-month improvement. Unemployment was higher in both the Oklahoma City and Tulsa MSA's from March and also for the year-to-year comparison period

STATEWIDE INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's total insured unemployment increased 874 during a month's time to reach 36,687 for the week ending April 19, 1986. This was the sixth consecutive month in which the number of claimants filing for insured unemployment benefits in the survey week increased. This level is also 9,816 higher than the 26,871 claimants in the comparable month of 1985, a 37 percent increase.

Of the April's insured unemployed total of 36,687, 73 percent were male and 27 percent were female. The male-female gender composition in April, 1985 was 64/36 and in April, 1984 the ratio was 55/45 percent. This trend seems to indicate that male dominated employment could be shrinking faster than traditional female jobs in various industries over the past couple of years.

The duration of unemployed characteristics shows a drop in the "less than 5 weeks " & "15 week and over" category, and an increase in the "5-14 week" estimate.

Identification of the insured unemployed by industrial group during April indicates that those claimants formerly in mining totaled 7,321, up from 5,672 in March, and now 20 percent of the total. Slight increases were also noted in transportation-public utilities and finance-insurance-real estate. All other industrial groups showed a drop, led by a decline of 406 in construction.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Under 5 Weeks	Duration 5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total*	36,687	100.0	26,885	9,802	12,898	16,001	7,788
Mining	7,321	20.0	6,589	732	3,191	3,033	1,097
Construction	6,227	17.0	5,932	295	1,830	2,854	1,543
Manufacturing	8,388	22.9	6,415	1,973	2,753	4,065	1,570
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,416	3.9	1,120	296	520	612	284
Trade	5,159	14.1	2,696	2,463	1,709	2,172	1,278
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	1,003	2.7	296	707	388	393	222
Services	5,711	15.6	2,868	2,843	1,884	2,379	1,448
Other	1,462	3.8	969	493	623	493	346

** Data for week ending April 19, 1986*

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
APRIL 1986

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings Apr 1986p	Average Weekly Earnings Mar 1986r	Average Weekly Earnings Apr 1985r	Average Weekly Hours Apr 1986p	Average Weekly Hours Mar 1986r	Average Weekly Hours Apr 1985r	Average Hourly Earnings Apr 1986p	Average Hourly Earnings Mar 1986r	Average Hourly Earnings Apr 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$411.82	409.77	413.97	41.1	41.1	41.9	10.02	9.97	9.88
DURABLE GOODS	432.41	433.88	438.44	41.9	41.8	42.9	10.32	10.38	10.22
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	443.73	425.36	436.45	42.1	40.9	43.0	10.54	10.40	10.15
PRIMARY METAL IND.	440.36	437.68	420.01	43.6	44.3	43.3	10.10	9.88	9.70
FABRICATED METALS	356.84	360.38	392.85	39.3	39.3	40.5	9.08	9.17	9.70
FAB. STRUC. METALS	358.72	368.77	393.74	37.8	38.9	41.1	9.49	9.48	9.58
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	447.47	441.37	425.20	45.8	44.9	44.9	9.77	9.83	9.47
OIL FIELD MACH.	419.61	431.15	451.97	41.3	41.9	43.5	10.16	10.29	10.39
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	407.41	403.39	388.68	40.7	39.9	41.0	10.01	10.11	9.48
TRANSP. EQUIP.	498.73	526.68	567.60	38.1	39.6	43.0	13.09	13.30	13.20
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	456.56	443.87	397.00	43.9	44.7	42.1	10.40	9.93	9.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	373.43	364.17	368.92	39.6	39.8	40.1	9.43	9.15	9.20
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	334.55	330.00	319.97	41.1	40.0	40.4	8.14	8.25	7.92
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	184.87	192.06	180.36	36.9	38.8	36.0	5.01	4.95	5.01
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	392.92	407.15	462.38	41.1	42.5	45.6	9.56	9.58	10.14
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	390.02	396.88	389.23	40.5	41.0	40.8	9.63	9.68	9.54
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	364.65	372.29	406.55	37.4	38.7	41.4	9.75	9.62	9.82
PETROLEUM REFINING	602.32	493.04	582.34	39.6	38.7	42.6	15.21	12.74	13.67
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	450.96	463.01	471.53	40.7	41.6	44.4	11.08	11.13	10.62
CONSTRUCTION	416.51	396.81	418.13	36.6	34.9	37.3	11.38	11.37	11.21
PUBLIC UTILITIES	503.89	506.69	491.06	41.0	40.6	41.3	12.29	12.48	11.89
WHOLESALE TRADE	368.45	363.28	362.07	38.5	38.2	39.1	9.57	9.51	9.26
RETAIL TRADE*	187.56	186.34	194.06	30.9	30.8	31.0	6.07	6.05	6.26

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. There are approximately 119,300, production workers in manufacturing. These data revised to 1985 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972. P - Preliminary r - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

Item	Number (In Thousands)			% Chg.	Absolute Change	
	Apr 1986p	Mar 1986r	Apr 1985r	Mar 86 Apr 86	Mar 86 Apr 86	Apr 85 Apr 86
Total Labor Force +	1597.4	1586.8	1574.0	0.7	10.6	23.4
Unemployment	129.2	129.1	111.5	0.1	0.1	17.7
Unemployment Rate	8.1	8.1	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unempl Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.2	8.1	7.4	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1468.2	1457.7	1462.5	0.7	10.5	5.7
Agriculture	46.0	43.8	46.4	5.0	2.2	-0.4
Domestic Svc., Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	138.9	138.9	146.6	0.0	0.0	-7.7
+ Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Wage & Salary Workers, Total*	1161.4	1160.7	1185.6	0.1	0.7	-24.2
Manufacturing	163.8	163.7	172.5	0.1	0.1	-8.7
Durable Goods	102.5	103.2	109.4	-0.7	-0.7	-6.9
Lumber & Wood Products	2.7	2.6	2.0	3.8	0.1	0.7
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.9	10.8	11.0	0.9	0.1	-0.1
Primary Metal Industries	3.6	3.7	4.2	-2.7	-0.1	-0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.5	17.5	-2.6	-0.4	-2.4
Fab. Structural Metal Products	7.8	7.9	9.0	-1.3	-0.1	-1.2
Machinery Exc. Electrical	32.8	33.5	37.5	-2.1	-0.7	-4.7
Const. & Related Machinery	11.5	12.3	14.0	-6.5	-0.8	-2.5
Oil Field Machinery	6.8	7.5	8.9	-9.3	-0.7	-2.1
General Ind Machinery	5.2	5.1	6.3	2.0	0.1	-1.1
Electrical and Elec Equipment	10.0	10.0	10.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Transportation Equipment	20.9	20.7	20.6	1.0	0.2	0.3
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	11.8	11.7	12.2	0.9	0.1	-0.4
Aircraft & Parts	8.4	8.3	7.8	1.2	0.1	0.6
Instruments & Related Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	61.3	60.5	63.1	1.3	0.8	-1.8
Food & Kindred Products	13.9	13.8	13.8	0.7	0.1	0.1
Apparel & Other Textile Products	9.1	8.5	9.4	7.1	0.6	-0.3
Paper & Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.6	11.7	0.9	0.1	0.0
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.7	7.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.9	7.6	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.2	11.1	11.9	0.9	0.1	-0.7
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.5	6.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Mining	56.2	58.1	68.5	-3.3	-1.9	-12.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	53.2	55.1	65.4	-3.4	-1.9	-12.2
Construction	43.5	43.5	46.5	0.0	0.0	-3.0
Heavy Const. Contractors	8.7	8.5	10.2	2.4	0.2	-1.5
Tranp. & Public Utilities	62.8	62.9	64.4	-0.2	-0.1	-1.6
Transportation	32.2	32.3	33.2	-0.3	-0.1	-1.0
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.6	15.9	17.1	-1.9	-0.3	-1.5
Pipe Lines, Ex. Nat. Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm. & Electric, Gas	30.6	30.6	31.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	287.3	285.0	287.2	0.8	2.3	0.1
Wholesale Trade	63.9	64.5	66.3	-0.9	-0.6	-2.4
Retail Trade	223.4	220.5	220.9	1.3	2.9	2.5
General Mdse Stores	28.5	28.2	28.4	1.1	0.3	0.1
Department Stores	11.4	11.4	11.9	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Food Stores	40.9	39.9	40.0	2.5	1.0	0.9
Auto Dealers & Svc Stat.	25.9	25.8	25.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.9	13.8	14.2	0.7	0.1	-0.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	64.0	63.7	63.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Banking	20.8	21.0	22.0	-1.0	-0.2	-1.2
Credit Agencies	10.0	9.9	9.3	1.0	0.1	0.7
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Services	228.1	228.2	226.2	0.0	-0.1	1.9
Hotel & Other Lodging Places	14.3	13.9	13.8	2.9	0.4	0.5
Personal Services	12.2	12.3	12.1	-0.8	-0.1	0.1
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.5	1.5	-6.7	-0.1	-0.1
Health Services	69.3	69.7	68.6	-0.6	-0.4	0.7
Hospitals	28.8	28.8	28.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Educational Services	13.7	13.6	13.7	0.7	0.1	0.0
Total Government	255.7	255.6	256.9	0.0	0.1	-1.2
Federal Government	53.2	52.4	50.6	1.5	0.8	2.6
State and Local Government	202.5	203.2	206.3	-0.3	-0.7	-3.8
State Government	71.0	70.9	72.6	0.1	0.1	-1.6
Local Government	131.5	132.3	133.7	-0.6	-0.8	-2.2

*These are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark levels and the latest population census survey data and supersede figures in all previous releases. Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				APR 86	MAR 86	APR 85
U.S.	108,201,000	8,115,000	116,316,000	7.0	7.5	7.1
OKLAHOMA	1,468,200	129,200	1,597,400	8.1	8.1	7.1
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,190	600	7,790	7.7	9.2	8.7
2 ALFALFA	3,330	210	3,540	5.9	6.0	4.0
3 ATOKA	7,640	670	8,310	8.1	8.3	8.4
4 BEAVER	3,430	110	3,540	3.1	4.6	3.2
5 BECKHAM	8,450	1,500	9,950	15.1	14.3	9.2
6 BLAINE	6,030	640	6,670	9.6	10.2	6.8
7 BRYAN	13,160	990	14,150	7.0	7.5	8.5
8 CADDO	11,780	1,710	13,490	12.7	12.9	9.4
9 CANADIAN	34,600	2,425	37,025	6.5	6.5	5.3
10 CARTER	20,625	2,125	22,750	9.3	8.2	7.2
11 CHEROKEE	14,340	1,560	15,900	9.8	11.2	9.7
12 CHOCTAW	5,900	810	6,710	12.1	14.1	12.7
13 CIMARRON	1,700	70	1,770	4.0	5.0	4.5
14 CLEVELAND	77,925	5,050	82,975	6.1	5.8	4.9
15 COAL	2,330	360	2,690	13.4	13.1	13.1
16 COMANCHE	44,900	2,350	47,250	5.0	5.2	4.6
17 COTTON	3,000	150	3,150	4.8	4.8	4.6
18 CRAIG	6,150	670	6,820	9.8	10.8	8.4
19 CREEK	30,875	3,475	34,350	10.1	9.2	8.1
20 CUSTER	14,330	1,030	15,360	6.7	7.0	5.3
21 DELAWARE	10,640	950	11,590	8.2	10.1	8.2
22 DEWEY	2,720	240	2,960	8.1	7.6	7.2
23 ELLIS	3,310	190	3,500	5.4	6.1	6.3
24 GARFIELD	28,900	2,750	31,650	8.7	7.8	7.0

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE APR 86	MAR 86	APR 85
25 GARVIN	11,570	1,360	12,930	10.5	9.2	7.2
26 GRADY	17,350	2,260	19,610	11.5	11.1	9.3
27 GRANT	2,960	150	3,110	4.8	4.3	4.0
28 GREER	2,840	110	2,950	3.7	4.6	5.4
29 HARMON	1,680	160	1,840	8.7	8.9	8.1
30 HARPER	2,270	100	2,370	4.2	3.5	5.4
31 HASKELL	3,940	750	4,690	16.0	18.1	15.3
32 HUGHES	4,860	920	5,780	15.9	16.5	14.4
33 JACKSON	10,820	820	11,640	7.0	7.1	6.9
34 JEFFERSON	3,840	430	4,270	10.1	9.7	5.9
35 JOHNSTON	4,500	330	4,830	6.8	7.2	7.7
36 KAY	23,900	2,025	25,925	7.8	8.0	7.1
37 KINGFISHER	6,550	620	7,170	8.6	9.5	5.5
38 KIOWA	5,160	390	5,550	7.0	7.1	7.0
39 LATIMER	3,950	630	4,580	13.8	18.5	13.8
40 LEFLORE	17,090	1,600	18,690	8.6	9.7	10.0
41 LINCOLN	12,010	1,620	13,630	11.9	11.2	9.9
42 LOGAN	15,310	900	16,210	5.6	5.8	5.2
43 LOVE	3,820	310	4,130	7.5	7.3	7.4
44 McCLAIN	12,190	870	13,060	6.7	6.5	5.1
45 McCURTAIN	13,450	1,550	15,000	10.3	10.4	11.1
46 McINTOSH	5,760	440	6,200	7.1	9.7	10.8
47 MAJOR	4,000	380	4,380	8.7	8.9	7.5
48 MARSHALL	4,210	330	4,540	7.3	8.4	6.2
49 MAYES	13,400	1,770	15,170	11.7	11.5	13.9
50 MURRAY	5,710	690	6,400	10.8	10.2	7.6
51 MUSKOGEE	30,025	3,025	33,050	9.2	9.4	9.8

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE APR 86	MAR 86	APR 85
52 NOBLE	5,370	470	5,840	8.0	8.5	5.1
53 NOWATA	4,010	630	4,640	13.6	12.9	10.5
54 OKFUSKEE	5,480	570	6,050	9.4	8.8	8.6
55 OKLAHOMA	312,700	21,675	334,375	6.5	6.4	6.2
56 OKMULGEE	14,900	1,750	16,650	10.5	10.8	9.6
57 OSAGE	18,675	1,750	20,425	8.6	8.2	5.3
58 OTTAWA	11,525	3,375	14,900	22.7	24.8	9.4
59 PAWNEE	7,590	880	8,470	10.4	9.6	8.3
60 PAYNE	32,175	1,725	33,900	5.1	5.3	4.4
61 PITTSBURG	15,700	2,150	17,850	12.0	13.6	12.5
62 PONTOTOC	16,920	1,380	18,300	7.5	7.5	6.1
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,850	2,200	33,050	6.7	6.6	5.9
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,610	450	5,060	8.9	11.6	14.6
65 ROGER MILLS	1,950	260	2,210	11.8	13.4	8.6
66 ROGERS	24,030	2,270	26,300	8.6	9.6	7.7
67 SEMINOLE	10,720	1,650	12,370	13.3	12.7	10.3
68 SEQUOYAH	16,770	1,310	18,080	7.2	8.1	8.9
69 STEPHENS	18,390	2,170	20,560	10.6	9.1	7.5
70 TEXAS	9,520	590	10,110	5.8	5.5	3.8
71 TILLMAN	4,300	390	4,690	8.3	7.9	7.5
72 TULSA	226,425	20,300	246,725	8.2	8.3	7.3
73 WAGONER	22,200	1,570	23,770	6.6	6.5	5.4
74 WASHINGTON	24,290	2,150	26,440	8.1	7.0	4.1
75 WASHITA	6,380	570	6,950	8.2	8.1	7.3
76 WOODS	5,930	190	6,120	3.1	3.7	4.1
77 WOODWARD	10,390	1,540	11,930	12.9	11.5	8.6

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: APRIL 1986

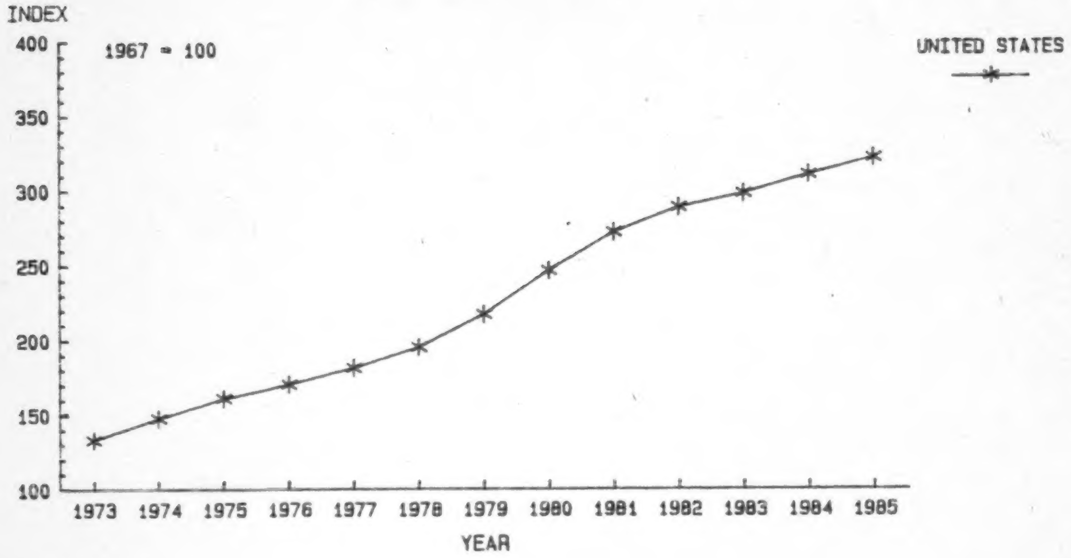
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				APR 86	MAR 86	APR 85
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	483,600	33,100	516,700	6.4	6.3	5.9
TULSA MSA	322,200	29,400	351,600	8.4	8.3	7.2

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39300	3000	42,300	7.1
B. SOUTHWEST	51600	4800	56,400	8.5
C. NORTH CENTRAL	81000	7200	88,200	8.2
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	115700	10300	126,000	8.2
E. CENTRAL	373500	25500	399,000	6.4
F. TULSA	276000	25500	301,500	8.5
G. EAST CENTRAL	103700	9600	113,300	8.5
H. SOUTHERN	90500	8600	99,100	8.7
I. NORTHEAST	94000	11800	105,800	11.2
J. EASTERN	111200	10200	121,400	8.4
K. SOUTHEAST	64700	8000	72,700	11.0
L. CLEVELAND	67000	4600	71,600	6.4

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



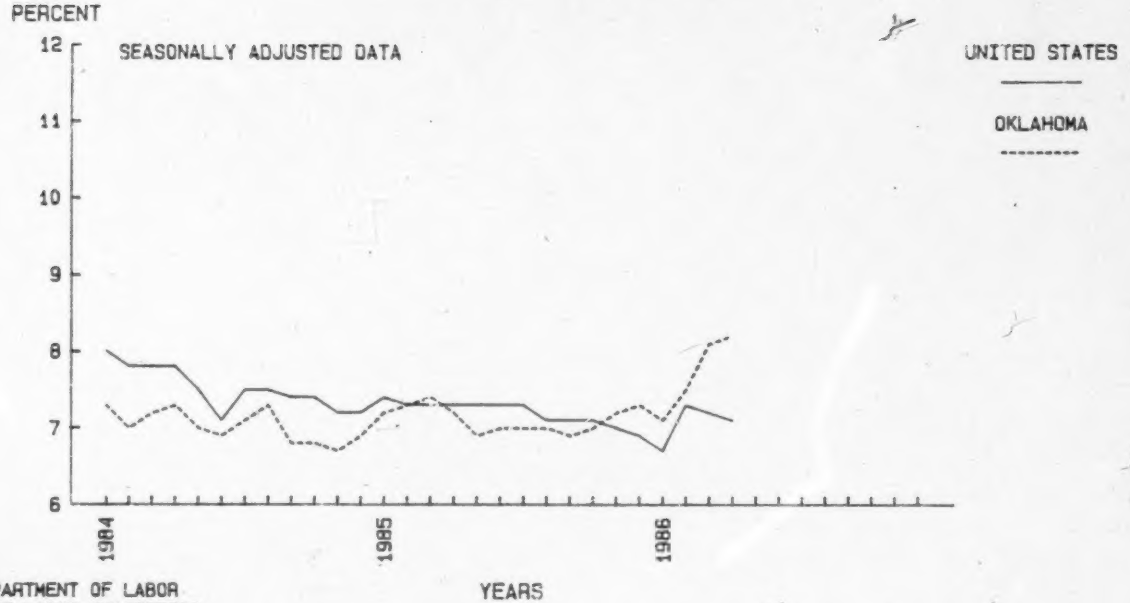
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	ANNUAL INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1985	1986	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3			
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3			
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 521-3735.

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9					MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0					JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

7/16/86

56430-2

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

May Data
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment in Oklahoma, based on the place-of-residence series, reached 1,475,800 in May, up 7,000 from the previous month. A significant seasonal rise brought unemployment up to 138,700 from 129,200 and resulted in an 8.6 percent rate of joblessness compared to 8.1 percent in April. Year-ago comparisons showed a minor decline of 1,900 workers, while there were 29,200 more persons without employment. This caused a big jump in the unemployment rate from 6.9 to 8.6 percent. This over-the-year increase is attributed to the ongoing decline in oil and gas extraction and related layoffs in other goods-producing industries. Agriculture improved 4,600 seasonally in May, while domestic service, self-employed, and unpaid family workers remained stable.

Nationally, employment stood at 109,041,000 in May and unemployment 8,158,000 for a jobless rate of 7.0 percent, unchanged from both April of this year and May of 1985.

WAGE AND SALARY JOBS REMAIN SLUGGISH

The number of wage and salary workers totaled 1,162,200 in May, up only 1,000 from April's revised estimate. Five of eight major industries showed job increases, while three were down over the month. Wholesale-retail trade led all gainers with a 2,500 increase, mostly in the retail sector. Services managed to improve by a net 1,000, even after a seasonal setback of 1,200 in educational services. Construction added 900 to state payrolls, while transportation-public utilities gained 500 jobs. Finally, on the upside, finance-insurance-real estate posted a job level 200 higher in May than April. Mining continued to slide downward, losing 2,700 jobs. Manufacturing lost 1,100 as both durable and nondurables worker levels moved lower. Government employment slipped 300 as job increases of 1,000 at the federal level did not offset 1,300 reductions at state and local levels.

Year-ago comparisons showed 28,800 fewer wage and salary jobs this May than the corresponding 1985 month. This over-the-year loss resulted primarily from job declines in the three "goods-producing" industries; mining down 14,600, manufacturing off by 11,000, and constructions 3,600 drop. Oil and gas extraction bore the brunt of employment loss in the mining industry, while durables goods workers absorbed most of the decline in manufacturing. Among the five "service-producing" industries, three recorded gains and two were down. The so called "new collar" workers increased most in the service industry where 3,100 new jobs were created. Also on the plus side was wholesale-retail trade, up 200, followed by a 100 gain in finance-insurance-real estate. Government contracted by 2,500 over-the-year as state and local employment dropped and federal expanded. Transportation-public utilities' employment level dipped by 500, led by the 6.6 percent decline in trucking and warehousing.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Oklahoma production workers employed in manufacturing plants, currently estimated at 118,900, earned an average $406.72 per week in May. This was only $2.23 less than the April average as little change occurred in the workweek or wage rates over the past month. Following the overall trend, durable goods workers paychecks' dropped an average of $2.90 as hourly rates remained stable and the workweek dipped slightly. Fabricated structural metal workers made the most month-to-month increase, while producers of instruments and related products showed the highest average drop in earnings. Conversely, nondurable goods workers gained $1.55 in weekly average pay. Changes in hours and wage rates were widely mixed in most industries, although weekly earnings for the petroleum refining dropped an average of almost $80.00 from April as hours worked and pay scales fell sharply. Among the published nonmanufacturing industries communication and electric gained $12.43 on the average while construction dropped $17.25 since last month.

Over the year very little change occurred in average weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers as gains in hourly wage rates were offset by a shorter work schedule this May. Within the durable goods sector, the hours worked dropped 1.6 hours as wage rates increased 20 cents. This caused an $8.04 decline in average weekly earnings. Production workers in primary metal industries, increased their weekly pay by over $40.00 while transportation equipment paychecks declined by a similar amount.

Within the nondurable sector, the average paycheck over the year improved by $15.97, as the workweek was longer and hourly pay was slightly better. The best weekly pay gain since last May was the $12.00 jump by apparel and other textile producers, while a large decrease in hours and small drop in hourly rates caused a $40.00 reduction in earnings in the newspaper and periodical industry.

Hours and earnings surveyed for the five nonmanufacturing industries, show that during May, those employed in communication, electric, and gas had higher earnings compared to April, while construction pay moved lower. Over the year, paychecks rose an average $22.00 weekly in communication, electric, and gas, while a $22.00 decline was being registered by workers in the oil and gas extraction component of mining.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates increased in 60 of Oklahoma's 77 counties in May compared with previous month, while, joblessness declined in 14 and remained unchanged in the other three. Statewide unemployment rose in May, up to 8.6 percent from 8.1 in April. At the national level, the rate remained unchanged from the 7.0 percent posted last month.

Year-ago comparisons showed that unemployment rates went up in 64 counties this May compared to the corresponding month of 1985. During this same 12 month period, 13 counties reduced their unemployment rate. The state rate increased 1.7 percent over the year while the national rate showed no variance.

Unemployment was higher, both monthly and yearly, in all four of the metropolitan statistical areas. The 9.0 percent current rate in the Enid Metro Area was the highest, followed closely by 8.8 percent in the Tulsa Metro Area.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's total insured unemployment increased over the month to 40,780 for the week ending May 24, 1986 This was 4,093 more than reported for the comparable week in April and 10,980 higher than January Claimants formerly employed in the mining industry increased 1,830 or 25.0 percent this month, while those formerly engaged in manufacturing jumped 1,259 or 15.0 percent. All of the other industries had increases of smaller magnitude, except finance-insurance-real estate, which managed a small reduction.

Insured unemployment according to industry attachment showed the largest number of claimants classified in manufacturing, at 23.7 percent of the total. This was followed closely by 22.4 percent in mining, and 15.5 percent estimated in both construction and services. Although some of the overall monthly increase is attributed to seasonality, most can be traced to layoffs due to a depressed oil industry, reduced durable goods orders in manufacturing, and reduction in consumer spending at the retail level.

Comparisons according to duration of unemployment show that all categories increased since April and that the largest jump was in the "15 weeks and over" section, up 1,900. Since the length of duration of unemployment is usually indicative of the status of the labor market, these figures point to a much weaker job market at the present time. Finally, the composition of male-female characteristics remained at 72/28 percent in May, virtually unchanged from Aprils' ratio.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Industry	Number	Percent of Total	Male	Female	Under 5 Weeks	Duration 5-14 Weeks	15 Weeks & Over
Total*	40,780	100.0	29,527	11,253	13,315	17,775	9,690
Mining	9,151	22.4	8,238	913	3,053	4,672	1,426
Construction	6,317	15.5	5,986	331	1,816	2,560	1,941
Manufacturing	9,647	23.7	7,065	2,582	3,141	4,535	1,971
Transp. Pub. Util.	1,461	3.6	1,165	296	444	612	405
Trade	5,437	13.3	2,826	2,611	1,781	2,107	1,549
Fin., Ins. Real Est.	996	2.4	297	699	312	411	273
Services	6,304	15.5	3,006	3,298	2,105	2,459	1,740
Other	1,467	3.6	944	523	663	419	385

* *Data for week ending May 24, 1986*

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

MAY 1986

Industry Group	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1986p	Apr 1986r	May 1985r	May 1986p	Apr 1986r	May 1985r	May 1986p	Apr 1986r	May 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$406.72	408.95	407.26	41.0	41.1	41.6	9.92	9.95	9.79
DURABLE GOODS	424.35	427.25	432.39	41.0	41.4	42.6	10.35	10.32	10.15
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	431.96	446.25	444.85	41.1	42.5	43.4	10.51	10.50	10.25
PRIMARY METAL IND.	439.64	440.80	396.90	43.4	43.6	42.0	10.13	10.11	9.45
FABRICATED METALS	368.02	355.11	389.64	40.8	39.5	40.8	9.02	8.99	9.55
FAB. STRUC. METALS	391.95	358.27	371.90	42.1	38.9	40.6	9.31	9.21	9.16
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	422.28	433.07	424.15	43.4	44.6	44.6	9.73	9.71	9.51
OIL FIELD MACH.	415.84	420.02	446.64	40.1	41.3	42.7	10.37	10.17	10.46
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	404.56	409.86	396.07	38.9	40.5	41.3	10.40	10.12	9.59
TRANSP. EQUIP.	497.80	499.11	538.76	38.0	38.1	41.7	13.10	13.10	12.92
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	440.88	456.12	419.04	44.0	43.9	43.2	10.02	10.39	9.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	375.65	374.10	359.68	41.1	40.4	39.7	9.14	9.26	9.06
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	330.93	332.09	321.15	42.7	41.1	40.6	7.75	8.08	7.91
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	194.30	186.48	182.51	38.4	37.0	37.4	5.06	5.04	4.88
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	395.41	413.95	397.18	39.7	42.5	40.2	9.96	9.74	9.88
PRINTING & PUBLISHIN	396.34	390.42	390.73	41.2	40.5	41.0	9.62	9.64	9.53
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	372.62	364.28	412.93	37.6	37.4	41.5	9.91	9.74	9.95
PETROLEUM REFINING	512.78	592.52	509.98	42.1	45.3	38.9	12.18	13.08	13.11
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	441.50	438.19	463.90	40.1	40.8	43.6	11.01	10.74	10.64
CONSTRUCTION	400.09	417.34	413.18	35.5	36.9	36.5	11.27	11.31	11.32
PUBLIC UTILITIES	525.05	512.62	502.74	43.5	42.4	42.0	12.07	12.09	11.97
WHOLESALE TRADE	360.45	357.89	355.27	38.8	38.4	38.7	9.29	9.32	9.18
RETAIL TRADE*	190.03	189.41	192.51	30.7	31.0	30.9	6.19	6.11	6.23

Note:Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. These are approximately 118,900, production workers in manufacturingf. The data revised to 1985 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification(SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source:Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research and Planning.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MAY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				MAY 86	APR 86	MAY 85
U.S.	109,041,000	8,158,000	117,199,000	7.0	7.0	7.0
OKLAHOMA	1,475,800	138,700	1,614,500	8.6	8.1	6.9
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	8,320	640	8,960	7.1	7.6	8.2
2 ALFALFA	3,360	180	3,540	5.1	5.9	3.6
3 ATOKA	7,790	750	8,540	8.8	8.0	7.9
4 BEAVER	3,550	150	3,700	4.1	4.1	3.5
5 BECKHAM	8,510	1,630	10,140	16.1	15.1	8.4
6 BLAINE	6,060	650	6,710	9.7	9.5	6.8
7 BRYAN	13,430	980	14,410	6.8	6.9	9.3
8 CADDO	11,960	1,710	13,670	12.5	12.5	10.5
9 CANADIAN	34,450	2,675	37,125	7.2	6.7	4.9
10 CARTER	20,950	2,425	23,375	10.4	9.4	7.0
11 CHEROKEE	14,680	1,960	16,640	11.8	9.9	9.4
12 CHOCTAW	5,970	770	6,740	11.4	12.1	12.1
13 CIMARRON	1,790	70	1,860	3.8	4.1	6.0
14 CLEVELAND	77,600	5,300	82,900	6.4	6.2	4.7
15 COAL	2,270	370	2,640	14.0	13.5	11.3
16 COMANCHE	45,000	2,500	47,500	5.3	5.0	4.5
17 COTTON	2,970	150	3,120	4.8	4.8	3.9
18 CRAIG	6,250	700	6,950	10.1	10.0	7.3
19 CREEK	31,100	3,675	34,775	10.6	10.1	7.6
20 CUSTER	14,460	1,020	15,480	6.6	6.7	5.6
21 DELAWARE	11,030	950	11,980	7.9	8.1	7.4
22 DEWEY	2,800	280	3,080	9.1	8.4	7.1
23 ELLIS	3,380	210	3,590	5.8	5.4	6.2
24 GARFIELD	28,600	2,825	31,425	9.0	8.7	7.1

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MAY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				MAY 86	APR 86	MAY 85
25 GARVIN	11,600	1,560	13,160	11.9	10.5	7.0
26 GRADY	17,240	2,370	19,610	12.1	11.5	9.3
27 GRANT	3,000	170	3,170	5.4	4.8	4.1
28 GREER	2,890	140	3,030	4.6	3.9	5.6
29 HARMON	1,720	170	1,890	9.0	8.8	8.1
30 HARPER	2,310	130	2,440	5.3	4.2	5.5
31 HASKELL	3,780	840	4,620	18.2	16.0	16.9
32 HUGHES	4,880	1,020	5,900	17.3	15.8	14.6
33 JACKSON	10,910	900	11,810	7.6	7.0	6.7
34 JEFFERSON	3,830	460	4,290	10.7	10.0	7.0
35 JOHNSTON	4,530	370	4,900	7.6	6.9	7.4
36 KAY	24,000	2,150	26,150	8.2	7.9	7.0
37 KINGFISHER	6,690	720	7,410	9.7	8.6	5.6
38 KIOWA	5,210	410	5,620	7.3	7.0	7.4
39 LATIMER	4,040	880	4,920	17.9	13.8	14.8
40 LEFLORE	17,000	1,880	18,880	10.0	8.5	9.6
41 LINCOLN	12,170	1,770	13,940	12.7	11.8	9.7
42 LOGAN	15,240	1,020	16,260	6.3	5.8	4.9
43 LOVE	3,810	280	4,090	6.8	7.3	6.7
44 McCLAIN	12,140	960	13,100	7.3	6.8	5.3
45 McCURTAIN	13,500	1,720	15,220	11.3	10.4	10.8
46 McINTOSH	5,920	550	6,470	8.5	7.0	9.8
47 MAJOR	4,160	370	4,530	8.2	8.7	7.1
48 MARSHALL	4,200	350	4,550	7.7	7.3	6.1
49 MAYES	13,600	1,900	15,500	12.3	11.7	10.2
50 MURRAY	5,650	900	6,550	13.7	10.8	7.6
51 MUSKOGEE	30,700	3,200	33,900	9.4	9.0	9.6

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MAY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAY 86	APR 86	MAY 85
52 NOBLE	5,460	540	6,000	9.0	8.0	5.8
53 NOWATA	4,070	680	4,750	14.3	13.1	9.5
54 OKFUSKEE	5,630	620	6,250	9.9	9.6	8.5
55 OKLAHOMA	311,375	22,625	334,000	6.8	6.5	5.9
56 OKMULGEE	14,900	1,875	16,775	11.2	10.5	9.0
57 OSAGE	18,800	2,100	20,900	10.0	8.6	5.0
58 OTTAWA	11,450	3,275	14,725	22.2	22.6	9.6
59 PAWNEE	7,840	1,020	8,860	11.5	10.3	8.4
60 PAYNE	32,300	1,925	34,225	5.6	5.1	4.1
61 PITTSBURG	16,025	2,450	18,475	13.3	12.0	11.9
62 PONTOTOC	17,030	1,550	18,580	8.3	7.5	6.1
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,725	2,400	33,125	7.2	6.5	6.3
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,730	550	5,280	10.4	8.8	11.5
65 ROGER MILLS	2,020	350	2,370	14.8	11.6	5.8
66 ROGERS	24,200	2,640	26,840	9.8	8.6	7.5
67 SEMINOLE	10,890	1,910	12,800	14.9	13.3	10.7
68 SEQUOYAH	16,960	1,320	18,280	7.2	7.3	8.5
69 STEPHENS	18,380	2,520	20,900	12.1	10.6	7.3
70 TEXAS	9,670	520	10,190	5.1	6.0	4.0
71 TILLMAN	4,380	400	4,780	8.4	8.5	7.8
72 TULSA	228,050	21,375	249,425	8.6	8.2	7.3
73 WAGONER	22,360	1,710	24,070	7.1	6.6	5.1
74 WASHINGTON	24,430	2,130	26,560	8.0	8.1	4.3
75 WASHITA	6,490	590	7,080	8.3	8.1	7.3
76 WOODS	6,130	200	6,330	3.2	3.0	3.5
77 WOODWARD	10,580	1,640	12,220	13.4	12.8	8.6

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: MAY 1986

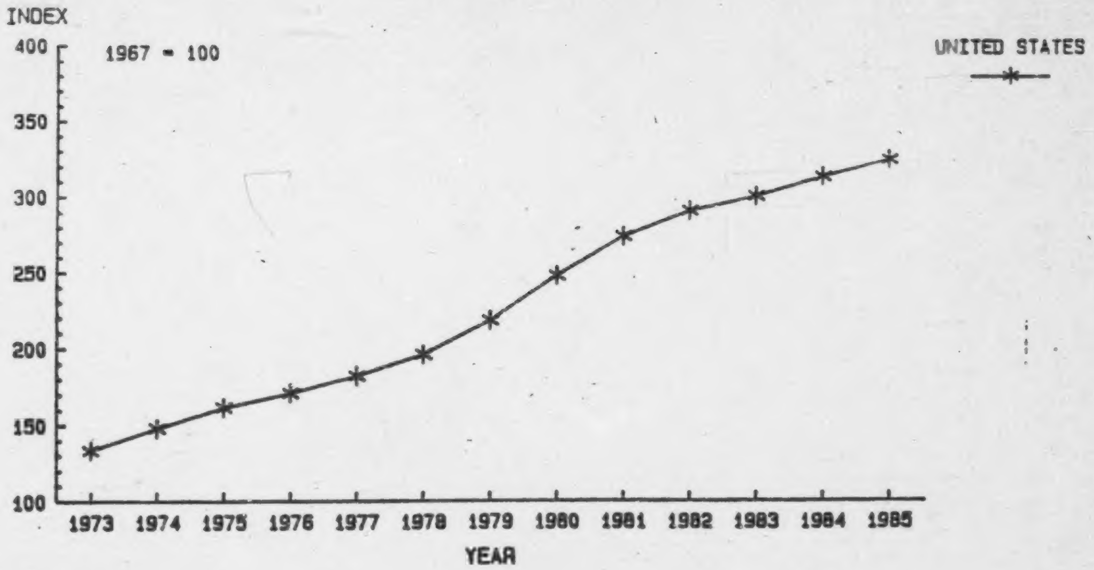
AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAY 86	APR 86	MAY 85
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	481,500	35,000	516,500	6.8	6.4	5.6
TULSA MSA	324,500	31,500	356,000	8.8	8.3	7.1

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	40200	3200	43,400	7.4
B. SOUTHWEST	52200	5200	57,400	9.1
C. NORTH CENTRAL	81300	7600	88,900	8.5
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	115900	11100	127,000	8.7
E. CENTRAL	372000	26800	398,800	6.7
F. TULSA	277900	27100	305,000	8.9
G. EAST CENTRAL	104400	10700	115,100	9.3
H. SOUTHERN	91200	9500	100,700	9.4
I. NORTHEAST	95000	12300	107,300	11.5
J. EASTERN	113800	11200	125,000	9.0
K. SOUTHEAST	65000	9100	74,100	12.3
L. CLEVELAND	66700	4800	71,500	6.7

* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



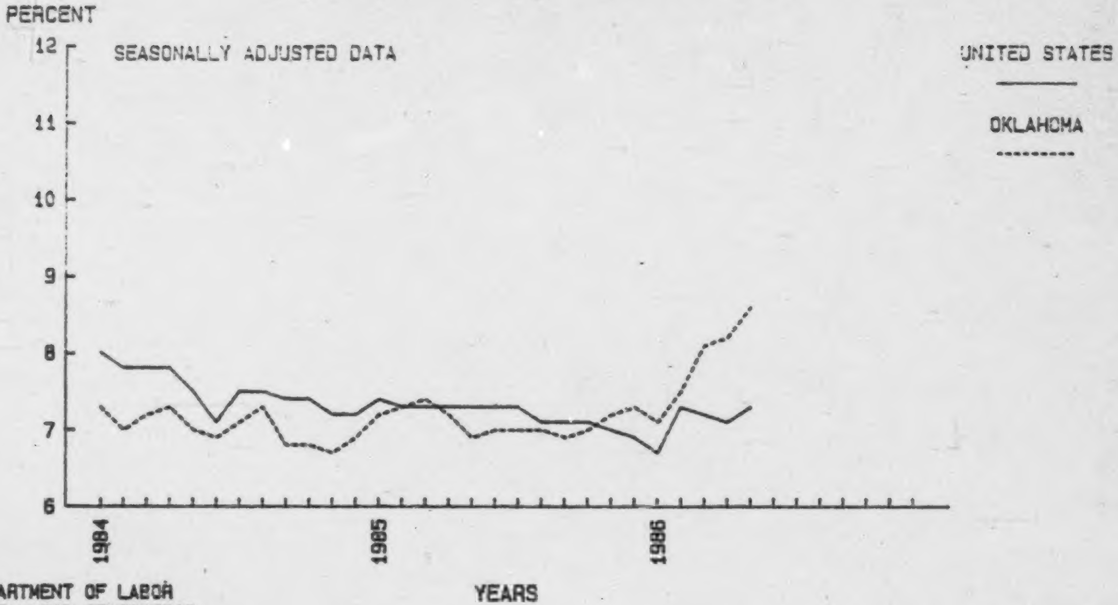
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL		MONTH			PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1985	1986	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3			
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research and Planning Division (405) 557-7111

COMPARISON OF
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA
1984-1986

MONTH	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	1986 UNADJ. U.S.	1986 UNADJ. OK	1986 ADJ. U.S.	1986 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.6	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0					JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research & Planning Division.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands)			Percent Change	Absolute - Change	
	May 1986p	Apr 1986r	May 1985r	Apr 86 May 86	Apr 86 May 86	May 85 May 86
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1,614.5	1,598.0	1,587.2	1.0	16.5	27.3
Unemployment	138.7	129.2	109.5	7.4	9.5	29.2
Unemployment Rate	8.6	8.1	6.9	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.6	8.2	6.9	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,475.8	1,468.8	1,477.7	0.5	7.0	-1.9
Agriculture	50.6	46.0	51.0	10.0	4.6	-0.4
Domestic Service,Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	140.0	139.9	149.4	0.1	0.1	-9.4
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *	1162.2	1161.2	1191.0	0.1	1.0	-28.8
Manufacturing	162.5	163.6	173.5	-0.7	-1.1	-11.0
Durable Goods	101.7	102.4	110.2	-0.7	-0.7	-8.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.6	2.7	3.0	-3.7	-0.1	-0.4
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	10.9	10.9	11.2	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	3.6	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	15.2	17.1	-2.6	-0.4	-2.3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	7.5	7.8	8.9	-3.8	-0.3	-1.4
Machinery Exc. Electrical	32.4	32.6	37.7	-0.6	-0.2	-5.3
Construction & Related Mach.	11.1	11.5	13.9	-3.5	-0.4	-2.8
Oil Field Machinery	6.3	6.8	8.7	-7.4	-0.5	-2.4
General Industrial Machinery	5.2	5.1	6.5	2.0	0.1	-1.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	9.9	10.0	10.2	-1.0	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	21.0	20.9	20.6	0.5	0.1	0.4
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	11.8	11.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Aircraft and Parts	8.6	8.4	7.9	2.4	0.2	0.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nondurable Goods	60.8	61.2	63.3	-0.7	-0.4	-2.5
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	13.9	14.3	1.4	0.2	-0.2
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.4	9.1	9.5	-7.7	-0.7	-1.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.6	11.7	11.7	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.1	6.2	6.3	-1.6	-0.1	-0.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.7	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Refining	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.2	11.1	12.0	0.9	0.1	-0.8
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.5	6.5	7.5	0.0	0.0	-1.0
Mining	53.2	55.9	67.8	-4.8	-2.7	-14.6
Oil and Gas Extraction	50.2	52.9	64.7	-5.1	-2.7	-14.5
Construction	44.2	43.3	47.8	2.1	0.9	-3.6
Heavy Construction Contractor	8.7	8.6	10.6	1.2	0.1	-1.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	63.5	63.0	64.0	0.8	0.5	-0.5
Transportation	32.5	32.3	32.9	0.6	0.2	-0.4
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.7	15.6	16.8	0.6	0.1	-1.1
Pipe Lines, exc. Natural Gas	1.6	1.7	1.7	-5.9	-0.1	-0.1
Communications & Elec-Gas-San. Service	31.0	30.7	31.1	1.0	0.3	-0.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	290.0	287.5	289.8	0.9	2.5	0.2
Wholesale Trade	64.3	64.2	66.6	0.2	0.1	-2.3
Retail Trade	225.7	223.3	223.2	1.1	2.4	2.5
General Merchandise Store	28.9	28.6	28.8	1.0	0.3	0.1
Department Stores	11.5	11.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Food Stores	40.8	40.8	39.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Automobile Dealers & Service Stations	26.2	25.9	26.0	1.2	0.3	0.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.8	13.8	14.3	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Finance,Insurance & Real Estate	64.1	63.9	64.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Banking	20.7	20.8	22.0	-0.5	-0.1	-1.3
Credit Agencies other than Banks	9.8	10.0	9.5	-2.0	-0.2	0.3
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.7	9.2	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Services	229.7	228.7	226.6	0.4	1.0	3.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14.6	14.2	14.0	2.8	0.4	0.6
Personal Services	12.5	12.5	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Motion Pictures	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.2	0.1	0.1
Health Services	69.5	69.3	68.9	0.3	0.2	0.6
Hospitals	29.1	28.8	28.4	1.0	0.3	0.7
Educational Services	12.4	13.6	12.6	-8.8	-1.2	-0.2
Government, Total	255.0	255.3	257.5	-0.1	-0.3	-2.5
Federal Government	53.9	52.9	51.1	1.9	1.0	2.8
State and Local Government	201.1	202.4	206.4	-0.6	-1.3	-5.3
State Government	69.9	71.4	71.2	-2.1	-1.5	-1.3
Local Government	131.2	131.3	135.2	-0.1	-0.1	-4.0

*These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark level . Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p = preliminary r = revised

8/18/86 S6430-2

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

June Data
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Total employment reached 1,486,400 statewide in June, a gain of 9,400 over the revised estimate of 1,477,000 for May. Over 75 percent of the increase was attributed to the seasonal increase in agricultural employment normally associated with the harvest of farm products at this time of year. Unemployment also increased during the latest 30-day period, reaching 147,100 in June, virtually the same number as recorded for July, 1983. Jobless levels normally rise in June and can be traced to the influx of students and recent graduates of local schools and universities. These changes in labor force components resulted in a jump in percentage of unemployment to 9.0 percent from 8.8 percent in May. Year-ago comparisons showed total employment up by only 500, while unemployment increased 32,700 or 28.6 percent over the same 12-month period.

Nationally, employment was 110,869,000 in June and unemployment 8,775,000. The unemployment rate of 7.3 percent rose from 7.0 in May, but was below the 7.5 percent registered last June.

NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS DECLINE

The number of wage and salary workers in Oklahoma totaled 1,156,600 in June, down 5,800 from the previous month. Over the month, four of eight major published industries showed job declines, while the remaining four were estimated to have gained employment. Government recorded the largest loss -8,000- as a seasonal cutback of 7,800 occurred in state and local units. Mining, off some 900 jobs, continued to suffer losses in the oil and gas extraction divisions. Transportation-public utilities was also down by a net 600 in June as a strike at a national communications firm reduced statewide employment in this industry temporarily. Manufacturing lost 200 positions since May as worker levels moved up in the nondurable sector, and down in durable goods.

On the plus side, the 2,200 gain by the service industry was the most positive. Seasonal increases by businesses commonly associated with tourist and recreation activities accounted for most of the monthly gains. Trade employment improved slightly, up 1,300, as both wholesale and retail levels rose. Finance-insurance-real estate remained steady, as a 300 increase was estimated since May. Construction was also up by 100 for the estimation period.

The June nonfarm wage and salary job level was down 33,500 from the corresponding estimate for June of last year. Historically, the magnitude of this change is second only to the 56,200 decline which occurred between June, 1982 and June, 1983. As noted in previous publications, over 90.0 percent of this decline is represented by job losses in the three goods-producing industries: mining-manufacturing-construction.

Continued stress in the oil and gas extraction industry was the primary cause of the 13,800 job loss in mining over-the-year. Manufacturing, still under pressure from foreign competition, fell 11,800 over the same period. Construction, squeezed by an excess inventory of both residential and commercial buildings, slumped 4,700 during the past year: The 4,100 drop in government was due mostly to the decline in employment at both the state and local level due to reduced federal funding and falling tax revenues. Continued readjustment in the trucking and warehousing business was a major cause of the 2,600 decline in the transportation-public utility industry; while to a lesser degree, the strike in the communications industry was a temporary restraining factor. Increases at the retail level offset wholesale losses and held trade to a minor 100 decline while finance-insurance-real estate remained unchanged. The best job news was provided by services, which grew by 3,600 over the year and was spread among several industry segments.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Oklahoma production workers employed in manufacturing plants, currently estimated at 118,600, earned an average $400.73 per week in June. This total was down $3.36 from the revised May estimate of $404.09 as the workweek lengthened slightly while wage rates slipped 13 cents per hour. Durable goods average pay remained steady as a longer workweek offset a drop in wage rates. Nondurable goods workers did not fare quite as well since both hours and pay rates declined to move paychecks slightly lower. In any given estimation period, changes in hours worked usually exert the greater influence on average weekly pay. However, concurrent with national trends, Oklahoma production workers in many components are experiencing changes in hourly wage rates which are increasingly affecting weekly pay. Within durables, the longest decline was the $21.00 drop among fabricated structural metal workers while people making instruments and related products gained $31.00 on the average. The $5.00 increase in food and kindred products earnings was the best among nondurable workers, while producers of petroleum refining products slipped $24.00 since May.

Compared to June, 1985, the average weekly paycheck of all manufacturing workers was almost $5.00 lower in the current survey month. The length of the workweek was identical in the comparison periods, but hourly rates dropped 12 cents over the year. This same pattern prevailed in both durable and nondurable goods. In durable goods production workers in instruments increased their pay by $43.00 while transportation equipment workers sustained a loss of $46.00 over the same period. In both instances, the changes was brought about by weekly hour fluctuations. In durables, producers of newspapers and periodicals dropped $39.00 due to a 3.2 hour decline in the average workweek. The most dramatic change in weekly earnings was among petroleum refining workers, where average weekly pay went down $93.00 as the average period worked contracted 2.1 hours and hourly pay dropped from $13.11 to $11.31 per hour.

Hours and earnings surveyed for the five nonmanufacturing industries show that during June, those employed in oil and gas extraction had higher earnings compared to May, while communication-electric-gas pay moved substantially lower. Over the year workers in all five industries suffered earnings reductions.

STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment rates increased in 47 counties and all four metropolitan areas in June over the revised estimates for May. The rates declined in 25 counties and were unchanged in 5 others. The highest rate was 22.1 percent registered by Ottawa County while Woods County came in with a low 3.3 percent in June. The statewide unemployment rate increased in June, climbing to 9.0 percent from the revised 8.8 percent in May. Since June of last year, comparison of statistics show that the unemployment rates increased in 66 counties, declined in 10, and was unchanged in Tillman County.

Unemployment rates were higher, both monthly and yearly, in all four of the metropolitan statistical areas.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES

JUNE 1986

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
Industry Group	Jun 1986p	May 1986r	Jun 1985r	May 1986p	Jun 1986r	May 1985r	Jun 1986p	May 1986r	Jun 1985r
MANUFACTURING	$400.73	404.09	405.66	41.1	40.9	41.1	9.75	9.88	9.87
DURABLE GOODS	425.52	423.94	429.89	41.8	41.0	41.9	10.18	10.34	10.26
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	451.34	436.36	459.83	42.7	41.4	44.6	10.57	10.54	10.31
PRIMARY METAL IND.	434.04	436.45	414.41	44.2	44.4	42.9	9.82	9.83	9.66
FABRICATED METALS	359.72	365.31	370.24	39.1	40.5	40.2	9.20	9.02	9.21
FAB. STRUC. METALS	370.36	391.11	374.13	39.4	42.1	40.1	9.40	9.29	9.33
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	428.74	421.74	413.76	46.2	43.3	42.7	9.28	9.74	9.69
OIL FIELD MACH.	421.78	415.84	447.32	40.4	40.1	42.2	10.44	10.37	10.60
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	403.79	404.95	408.20	39.9	38.9	41.4	10.12	10.41	9.86
TRANSP. EQUIP.	495.14	495.73	541.99	38.0	37.9	41.5	13.03	13.08	13.06
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	471.75	440.44	428.48	47.7	44.0	43.5	9.89	10.01	9.85
NONDURABLE GOODS	357.11	366.71	361.67	39.9	40.7	39.7	8.95	9.01	9.11
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	336.17	331.78	332.69	41.4	42.7	41.9	8.12	7.77	7.94
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	189.59	197.34	176.89	36.6	39.0	36.7	5.18	5.06	4.82
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	397.49	395.41	413.88	39.2	39.7	40.3	10.14	9.96	10.27
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	396.52	395.78	386.32	43.1	41.4	40.2	9.20	9.56	9.61
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	370.28	373.04	409.36	37.9	38.3	41.1	9.77	9.74	9.96
PETROLEUM REFINING	409.42	433.50	502.11	36.2	37.5	38.3	11.31	11.56	13.11
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	451.04	441.98	462.83	40.2	40.4	42.5	11.22	10.94	10.89
CONSTRUCTION	402.19	400.91	405.17	37.0	35.7	36.7	10.87	11.23	11.04
PUBLIC UTILITIES	457.83	530.86	505.86	37.9	43.8	41.6	12.08	12.12	12.16
WHOLESALE TRADE	359.79	358.75	360.76	39.8	38.7	39.6	9.04	9.27	9.11
RETAIL TRADE*	190.89	190.65	200.03	31.5	30.9	31.7	6.06	6.17	6.31

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. These are approximately 118,600, production workers in manufacturing. The data revised to 1985 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS [1]

	Jun-86	May-86	Jun-85
Sex, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Male	29,716	29,527	16,470
Female	11,563	11,253	9.969
Race, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
White	35,024	3,4423	22,602
Nonwhite	6,255	6,357	3,837
Age, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Under 25	5,758	5,635	3,990
25-44	26,094	25,749	16,210
Over 45	9,427	9,396	6,239
[2]Industry, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Mining	9,576	9,151	3,360
Construction	6,336	6,317	4.332
Manufacturing	9,081	9,647	5,972
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,391	1,461	1.153
Trade	5,457	5.437	4,381
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,058	996	804
Services	6,731	6,304	5,194
Government & all other	1,649	1,467	1,243
[2]Occupation, Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Professional & Managerial	5,651	5,115	3,760
Clerical and Sales	7,469	7,085	5,739
Services	2,407	2,407	2,105
Processing & Ag	1,021	1.085	725
Machine Trade	3,405	3.384	1,550
Benchwork	2,688	3.259	2.111
Structural Work	8,253	8,200	5.268
Other	10.385	10,245	5,181
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	41,279	40,780	26,439
Under 5 Weeks	12,625	13,315	8,475
5 - 14 Weeks	17.578	17,775	10,580
15 Weeks & Over	11,076	9,690	7,384

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment

---

* *Data for week ending 6/21/86*

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Oklahoma's total insured unemployment claims for the week ending June 21, 1986, increased 1.2 percent over May and were up 56.1 percent compared to June, 1985. Claims increased over the month in mining and service industries while falling for those formerly employed in manufacturing. This trend is reinforced in the occupation categories as professional-mangerial and clerical-sales claims increased and benchwork claims decreased.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
				JUNE 86	MAY-86	JUNE 85
U.S.	110,869,000	8,775,000	119,644,000	7.3	7.0	7.5
OKLAHOMA	1,487,400	147,100	1,634,500	9.0	8.8	7.1
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	9,470	710	10,180	7.0	7.6	8.3
2 ALFALFA	3,430	210	3,640	5.8	5.2	3.8
3 ATOKA	7,950	740	8,690	8.5	8.5	7.5
4 BEAVER	3,700	170	3,870	4.4	4.2	3.1
5 BECKHAM	8,590	1,720	10,310	16.7	16.5	8.7
6 BLAINE	6,320	740	7,060	10.5	10.0	6.9
7 BRYAN	13,600	1,130	14,730	7.7	6.8	9.1
8 CADDO	12,270	1,900	14,170	13.4	12.9	10.2
9 CANADIAN	34,575	2,825	37,400	7.6	7.4	4.8
10 CARTER	21,300	2,600	23,900	10.9	10.6	7.2
11 CHEROKEE	14,380	1,800	16,180	11.1	12.1	11.4
12 CHOCTAW	5,960	870	6,830	12.7	11.4	12.1
13 CIMARRON	1,830	90	1,920	4.7	4.3	5.1
14 CLEVELAND	77,875	5,725	83,600	6.8	6.6	4.8
15 COAL	2,320	370	2,690	13.8	14.1	11.7
16 COMANCHE	45,850	2,675	48,525	5.5	5.2	4.8
17 COTTON	3,180	160	3,340	4.8	5.0	3.9
18 CRAIG	6,320	710	7,030	10.1	10.2	7.7
19 CREEK	31,350	3,825	35,175	10.9	10.9	7.8
20 CUSTER	14,420	1,200	15,620	7.7	6.8	6.2
21 DELAWARE	11,270	990	12,260	8.1	8.3	7.6
22 DEWEY	2,750	290	3,040	9.5	9.4	6.2
23 ELLIS	3,490	220	3,710	5.9	6.2	6.2
24 GARFIELD	28,700	2,900	31,600	9.2	9.1	6.7

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUNE 86	MAY 86	JUNE 85
25 GARVIN	11,700	1,740	13,440	12.9	12.1	7.2
26 GRADY	17,020	2,590	19,610	13.2	12.4	10.0
27 GRANT	3,260	150	3,410	4.4	5.7	3.7
28 GREER	2,990	170	3,160	5.4	4.7	5.2
29 HARMON	1,820	190	2,010	9.5	9.6	8.4
30 HARPER	2,340	130	2,470	5.3	5.0	5.2
31 HASKELL	3,820	920	4,740	19.4	18.8	17.2
32 HUGHES	4,950	1,140	6,090	18.7	17.7	14.4
33 JACKSON	11,220	850	12,070	7.0	7.6	6.5
34 JEFFERSON	3,990	500	4,490	11.1	11.1	6.8
35 JOHNSTON	4,430	400	4,830	8.3	7.5	7.9
36 KAY	24,325	2,175	26,500	8.2	8.3	6.6
37 KINGFISHER	6,890	710	7,600	9.3	9.8	4.9
38 KIOWA	5,540	420	5,960	7.0	7.2	7.1
39 LATIMER	4,010	780	4,790	16.3	18.2	19.0
40 LEFLORE	16,870	1,950	18,820	10.4	10.1	9.8
41 LINCOLN	12,740	1,780	14,520	12.3	12.9	9.4
42 LOGAN	15,300	1,180	16,480	7.2	6.3	5.3
43 LOVE	3,710	320	4,030	7.9	6.7	6.7
44 McCLAIN	12,180	1,110	13,290	8.4	7.4	4.9
45 McCURTAIN	13,760	2,130	15,890	13.4	11.5	10.7
46 McINTOSH	6,150	500	6,650	7.5	8.8	10.5
47 MAJOR	4,270	440	4,710	9.3	8.4	7.8
48 MARSHALL	4,300	390	4,690	8.3	7.8	6.6
49 MAYES	13,800	1,940	15,740	12.3	12.4	10.4
50 MURRAY	5,560	1,100	6,660	16.5	13.7	7.4
51 MUSKOGEE	31,175	3,[illegible]75	34,350	9.2	9.5	10.1

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUNE 86	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE MAY 86	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUNE 85
52 NOBLE	5,680	510	6,190	8.2	9.4	5.2
53 NOWATA	3,950	680	4,630	14.7	14.8	9.7
54 OKFUSKEE	5,710	620	6,330	9.8	10.1	8.4
55 OKLAHOMA	312,425	23,750	336,175	7.1	7.0	6.5
56 OKMULGEE	15,200	1,925	17,125	11.2	11.3	8.6
57 OSAGE	18,950	2,175	21,125	10.3	10.2	5.8
58 OTTAWA	11,250	3,200	14,450	22.1	22.5	10.2
59 PAWNEE	7,840	1,120	8,960	12.5	11.7	9.2
60 PAYNE	30,900	2,025	32,925	6.2	5.7	4.4
61 PITTSBURG	16,175	2,625	18,800	14.0	13.4	12.9
62 PONTOTOC	17,150	1,640	18,790	8.7	8.5	6.4
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,825	2,675	33,500	8.0	7.3	6.1
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,670	560	5,230	10.7	10.3	10.5
65 ROGER MILLS	2,120	310	2,430	12.8	14.7	7.2
66 ROGERS	24,390	2,860	27,250	10.5	10.1	7.8
67 SEMINOLE	10,720	2,140	12,860	16.6	15.3	11.5
68 SEQUOYAH	17,110	1,350	18,460	7.3	7.3	8.5
69 STEPHENS	18,470	2,690	21,160	12.7	12.3	8.9
70 TEXAS	9,960	850	10,810	7.9	5.8	3.7
71 TILLMAN	4,490	400	4,890	8.2	8.4	8.2
72 TULSA	229,800	22,950	252,750	9.1	8.8	7.5
73 WAGONER	22,540	1,850	24,390	7.6	7.2	5.4
74 WASHINGTON	24,550	2,180	26,730	8.2	8.2	4.1
75 WASHITA	6,570	670	7,240	9.3	8.5	7.4
76 WOODS	6,180	210	6,390	3.3	3.1	2.8
77 WOODWARD	10,700	1,710	12,410	13.8	13.7	8.2

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JUNE 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JUNE 86	MAY 86	JUNE 85
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	483,200	37,300	520,500	7.2	7.0	6.0
TULSA MSA	327,000	33,700	360,700	9.3	9.0	7.3

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	41000	3700	44,700	8.3
B. SOUTHWEST	53300	5500	58,800	9.4
C. NORTH CENTRAL	82900	7800	90,700	8.6
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	117500	12000	129,500	9.3
E. CENTRAL	373200	28300	401,500	7.0
F. TULSA	280100	29000	309,100	9.4
G. EAST CENTRAL	103700	11500	115,200	10.0
H. SOUTHERN	92000	10400	102,400	10.2
I. NORTHEAST	95500	12600	108,100	11.7
J. EASTERN	116000	11300	127,300	8.9
K. SOUTHEAST	65300	9800	75,100	13.0
L. CLEVELAND	67000	5200	72,200	7.2

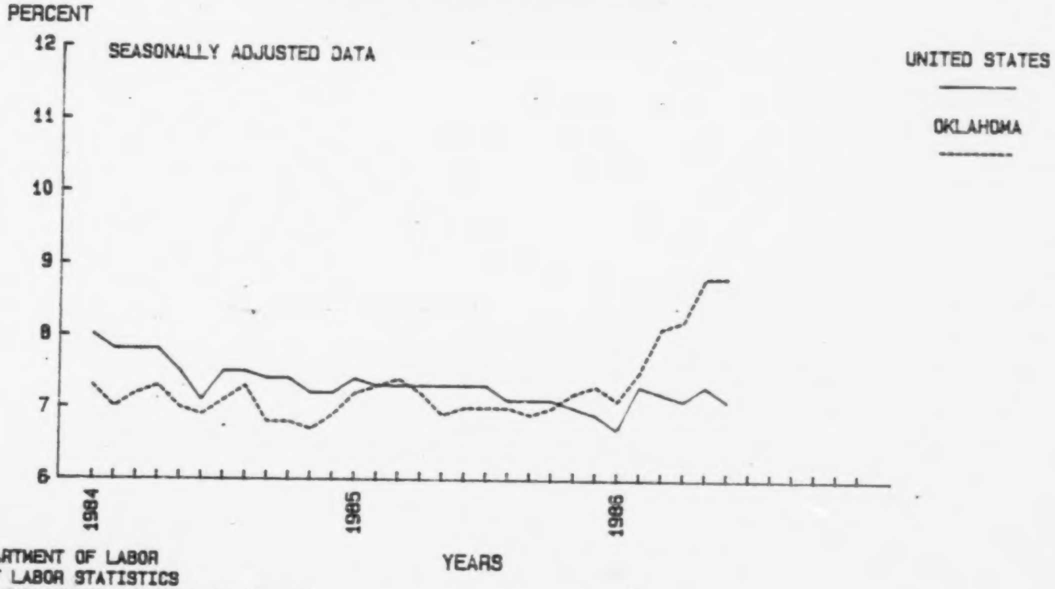
* These are the geographical areas designated under the Job Training Partnership Act and includes all 77 counties.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) Jun 1986p	May 1986r	Jun 1985r	Percent Change May 86 Jun 86	Absolute Change May 86 Jun 86	Jun 85 Jun 86
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1,633.5	1,618.9	1,600.3	0.9	14.6	33.2
Unemployment	147.1	141.9	114.4	3.7	5.2	32.7
Unemployment Rate	9.0	8.8	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.)	8.3	8.8	7.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,486.4	1,477.0	1,485.9	0.6	9.4	0.5
Agriculture	57.7	50.6	58.2	14.0	7.1	-0.5
Domestic Service, Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	140.8	141.4	150.8	-0.4	-0.6	-10.0
Idled by Labor Disputes	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.8
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *	1156.6	1162.4	1190.1	-0.5	-5.8	-33.5
Manufacturing	162.6	162.8	174.4	-0.1	-0.2	-11.8
Durable Goods	101.2	101.9	110.6	-0.7	-0.7	-9.4
Lumber and Wood Products	2.5	2.6	3.0	-3.8	-0.1	-0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	11.0	10.8	11.3	1.9	0.2	-0.3
Primary Metal Industries	3.5	3.6	4.2	-2.8	-0.1	-0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	14.8	15.0	16.6	-1.3	-0.2	-1.8
Fab. Structural Metal Products	7.5	7.5	8.9	0.0	0.0	-1.4
Machinery Exc. Electrical	32.0	32.3	38.0	-0.9	-0.3	-6.0
Construction & Related Mach.	10.7	11.1	13.8	-3.6	-0.4	-3.1
Oil Field Machinery	5.9	6.3	8.6	-6.3	-0.4	-2.7
General Industrial Machinery	5.2	5.1	6.6	2.0	0.1	-1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	9.6	10.0	10.2	-4.0	-0.4	-0.6
Transportation Equipment	21.1	21.1	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Motor Vehicle and Equipment	11.8	11.8	12.4	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Aircraft and Parts	8.7	8.6	8.0	1.2	0.1	0.7
Instruments & Related Products	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.8	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	61.4	60.9	63.8	0.8	0.5	-2.4
Food and Kindred Products	14.1	14.1	14.5	0.0	-0.0	-0.4
Apparel & Other Textile Products	8.7	8.5	9.4	2.4	0.2	-0.7
Paper and Allied Products	3.3	3.1	3.3	6.5	0.2	0.0
Printing and Publishing	11.5	11.6	11.7	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2
Newspapers & Periodicals	6.0	6.1	6.3	-1.6	-0.1	-0.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	7.8	7.7	8.0	1.3	0.1	-0.2
Petroleum Refining	7.0	6.9	7.2	1.4	0.1	-0.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products	11.3	11.2	11.9	0.9	0.1	-0.6
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.5	6.5	7.3	0.0	0.0	-0.8
Mining	56.0	56.9	67.8	-1.6	-0.9	-13.8
Oil and Gas Extraction	51.1	51.9	64.8	-1.5	-0.8	-13.7
Construction	43.9	43.8	48.6	0.2	0.1	-4.7
Heavy Construction Contractor	8.4	8.6	10.3	-2.3	-0.2	-1.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	62.8	63.4	65.4	-0.9	-0.6	-2.6
Transportation	32.9	32.6	33.7	0.9	0.3	-0.8
Railroad Transportation	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing	15.6	15.8	17.2	-1.3	-0.2	-1.6
Pipe Lines, exc. Natural Gas	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.1	0.0
Communications & Elec-Gas-San. Service	29.9	30.8	31.7	-2.9	-0.9	-1.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	291.3	290.0	291.4	0.4	1.3	-0.1
Wholesale Trade	65.1	64.3	67.8	1.2	0.8	-2.7
Retail Trade	226.2	225.7	223.6	0.2	0.5	2.6
General Merchandise Store	29.8	29.0	28.8	2.8	0.8	1.0
Department Stores	12.0	11.5	12.1	4.3	0.5	-0.1
Food Stores	40.7	40.8	39.1	-0.2	-0.1	1.6
Automobile Dealers & Service Stations	26.7	26.4	26.1	1.1	0.3	0.6
Apparel & Accessory Stores	13.8	13.7	14.4	0.7	0.1	-0.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64.4	64.1	64.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
Banking	20.8	20.7	22.1	0.5	0.1	-1.3
Credit Agencies other than Banks	9.8	9.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Insurance Carriers	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Services	231.8	229.6	228.2	1.0	2.2	3.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	15.0	14.8	13.9	1.4	0.2	1.1
Personal Services	12.4	12.6	12.0	-1.6	-0.2	0.4
Motion Pictures	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	0.1	0.1
Health Services	69.9	69.5	69.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Hospitals	29.2	29.1	28.5	0.3	0.1	0.7
Educational Services	11.2	11.8	10.7	-5.1	-0.6	0.5
Government, Total	245.8	253.8	249.9	-3.2	-8.0	-4.1
Federal Government	53.2	53.4	51.4	-0.4	-0.2	1.8
State and Local Government	192.6	200.4	198.5	-3.9	-7.8	-5.9
State Government	65.3	69.9	66.8	-6.6	-4.6	-1.5
Local Government	127.3	130.5	131.7	-2.5	-3.2	-4.4

*These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark level . Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p = preliminary r = revised

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



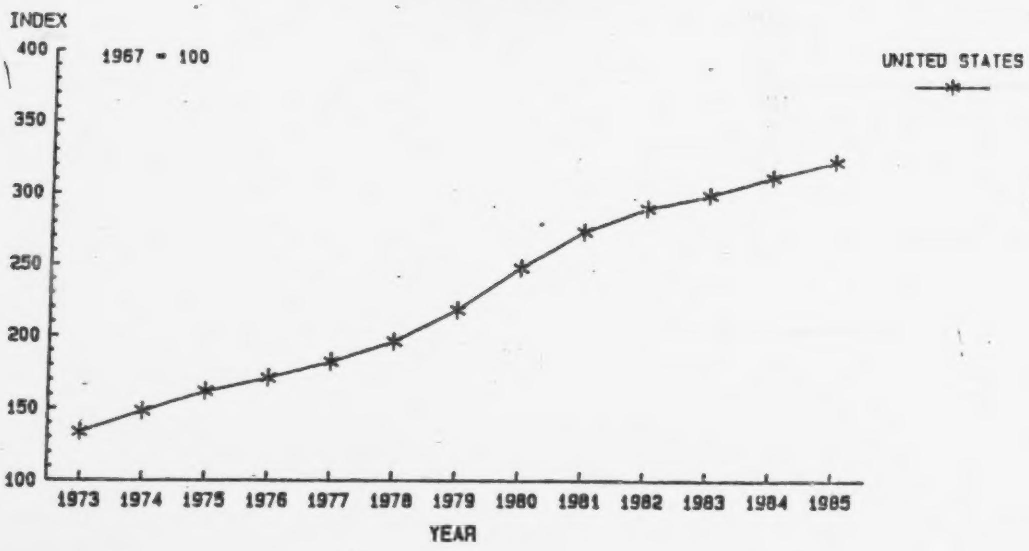
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

MONTH	1984 UNADJ. U.S.	1984 UNADJ. OK	1984 ADJ. U.S.	1984 ADJ. OK	1985 UNADJ. U.S.	1985 UNADJ. OK	1985 ADJ. U.S.	1985 ADJ. OK	1986 UNADJ. U.S.	1986 UNADJ. OK	1986 ADJ. U.S.	1986 ADJ. OK	MONTH
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8	JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0					JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7.0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL			MONTH		PERCENT CHANGE	
YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	1985	1986	PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3	327.3	1.7	0.5
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8			
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.

56430-2

OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

July Data
1986

OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL OFFICE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73105

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The total number of persons employed in the Sooner state declined seasonally by 34,300 over the month, but was only 5,100 less than the July, 1985 estimate. This monthly decline was 45.0 percent higher than the average 23,700 for the June-July period over the past five years. Seasonal factors which dropped the labor force by 2.5 percent also lowered the jobless total by 4.8 percent, thereby causing the unemployment rate to drop to 8.8 percent. This rate is still higher than the 7.2 percent recorded last July, but is much better than the rate posted by our neighbors, Texas and Louisiana.

With harvest basically completed in most areas, farm and ranch jobs fell by 6,900 in July, wage and salary dipped 19,700, and the domestic service, self-employed, and unpaid family worker group lost 2,600 jobs.

The statewide drop in the unemployment rate almost matched the national rate decline of 7.3 percent to 7.0 percent, unadjusted for seasonality.

NON-AG JOBS FOLLOW SEASONAL TRENDS

Total wage and salary workers in Oklahoma Dropped 19,700 during the past month to a mid-July estimated level of 1,143,700. Manufacturing employment inched down 700 while the remaining 19,000 decline was absorbed by nonmanufacturing industries. As is common for this time of year, over 75 percent of the monthly drop was in state and local government where the temporary loss of student employees and non-teaching personnel at public colleges and universities was the major factor contributing to reduced job totals during July. Government slumped 14,900 overall as only federal payrolls appear to have been protected from recent staff reductions. The manufacturing loss was 700, all in the durable goods sector, as the falling dollar has yet to exert a positive effect on this industry. The firming of oil prices after the recent OPEC meeting was too little-too late to prevent another 1,100 decline in mining employment. The third component of the goods-producing triad-construction-expanded upward with a monthly addition of 1,400 as most major sectors of this industry shared in the advance. Trade and Services, both highly labor intensive and difficult to automate, exhibited lower than normal seasonal hiring patterns and fell back 2,700 and 1,500 respectively. Continued weakness caused a minute loss of 100 in transportation-public utilities and a similar decline was posted by the beleaguered finance-insurance and real estate industry.

Although the bleeding was almost stopped on the month-to-month comparison; mining, construction and manufacturing job losses still accounted for 27,700 (84%) of the total 33,100 reduction in wage and salary employment. Notable contrasts to the negative aspect was the 700 hike in jobs at aircraft and parts producers in the durable goods sector and a concurrent gain of 600 in the number of workers at food and kindred products plants making nondurable goods. Service employment continued to be the bright spot in the Oklahoma economy and the expansion of 4,700 reflected strength of several industry components over the year. In nonmanufacturing, offsetting the positive trend of service growth, four other industry divisions showed job losses. Government reduced payrolls 5,500; transportation-public utilities went down 2,500; trade lost 1,900 (despite an increase of 1,700 at the retail level), and finance-insurance real estate slipped 200 lower.

PRODUCTION WORKERS EARNINGS

The statewide manufacturing production workers averaged a 40.4 hour workweek in July, down over one-half hour from June. The average hourly wage rate went up from $9.75 to $9.80 during this same period. As a result, their earnings dropped to $395.92, off $5.78 from the previous month's weekly pay. Those employed in both durable and nondurable plants experienced the same pattern-shorter hours worked with slightly more pay per hour. This trend parallels the national data compiled from private industry nonagricultural payrolls which shows an average decline of $5.02 for all production workers weekly paychecks with durable goods workers off $8.61 and nondurable payrolls virtually unchanged. Since July 1985, Oklahoma plant workers pay rose slightly more than $3.00 per week while an $8.00 rise was estimated at the national level.

Hours and earnings are averaged for five nonmanufacturing industries as shown on the Hours and Earnings Tables in three of these publication. Weekly earnings in three of these industries had nominal changes of less than $3.00, while construction workers and those engaged in work for communication, electric, and gas companies averaged a $20.00 per week gain. These increases resulted from a longer workweek in July plus an expanded hourly wage rate. Changes of less than $5.00 per week were registered by three nonmanufacturing industries over the year, but notable changes occurred in the other two. Bolstered by a large hourly rate increase, communication, electric, and gas employees jumped from $483.48 to $524,15 this July, a $41.00 rise in paychecks. Conversely, workers in retail trade (excluding eating and drinking establishments) earned $10.00 per week less due to 21 cent drop in hourly pay.

COUNTY-MSA EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Twenty-nine counties had unemployment rates of 10.0 percent or higher in July, with Ottawa County recording the highest rate at 22.9 percent. Haskell County had the next highest jobless rate with 18.8 percent not working, followed closely by the 18.6 percent posted by Latimer County. Woods County registered the lowest rate, 3.4 percent, while Beaver and Greer tied at 4.5 percent for second place.

Over the past 30 days, unemployment rates increased in 27 counties, dropped in 45, and were stable in 5 others. Compared to July of last year, rates surged in 63 counties, went down in 13, and was the same in Johnston County.

Jobless rates in July were lower in all four of Oklahoma's Metropolitan Statistical Areas since June, but were up in all MSA's on the annual comparison.

HOURS AND EARNINGS
IN SELECTED OKLAHOMA INDUSTRIES
JULY 1986

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
Industry Group	Jul 1986p	Jun 1986r	Jul 1985r	Jul 1986p	Jun 1986r	Jul 1985r	Jul 1986p	Jun 1986r	Ju 198
MANUFACTURING	$395.92	401.70	*392.69	40.4	41.2	40.4	9.80	9.75	9.
DURABLE GOODS	415.34	425.70	412.49	40.8	41.9	40.8	10.18	10.16	10.
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	433.84	453.02	449.45	41.2	42.9	43.3	10.53	10.56	10.
PRIMARY METAL IND.	430.84	435.47	398.82	42.7	44.3	41.2	10.09	9.83	9.
FABRICATED METALS	357.11	361.03	364.00	39.2	39.2	40.0	9.11	9.21	9.1
FAB. STRUC. METALS	363.44	370.21	367.60	38.5	39.3	40.0	9.44	9.42	9.1
MACH. EXCEPT ELEC.	390.76	429.20	397.99	42.8	46.3	41.2	9.13	9.27	9.6
OIL FIELD MACH.	358.70	421.20	435.49	39.9	40.5	40.7	8.99	10.40	10.7
ELEC. & ELEC. EQUIP.	409.46	404.00	393.90	40.5	40.0	40.4	10.11	10.10	9.7
TRANSP. EQUIP.	509.91	494.38	503.32	38.6	38.0	39.6	13.21	13.01	12.7
INSTRU. & REL. PROD.	412.87	471.28	370.93	41.0	47.7	38.8	10.07	9.88	9.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	360.76	358.80	355.32	39.6	40.0	39.7	9.11	8.97	8.9
FOOD & KINDRED PROD.	341.51	337.30	325.98	41.8	41.9	41.9	8.17	8.05	7.7
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILES	183.03	190.32	175.30	36.1	36.6	35.2	5.07	5.20	4.9
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	416.70	394.13	421.29	40.3	39.1	38.9	10.34	10.08	10.8
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	383.52	376.79	375.20	40.8	41.0	40.0	9.40	9.19	9.3
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICALS	381.61	370.28	364.94	38.9	37.9	38.7	9.81	9.77	9.4
PETROLEUM REFINING	455.04	452.35	494.04	37.7	38.4	35.8	12.07	11.78	13.8
NONMANUFACTURING									
OIL & GAS EXTRACTION	456.74	453.46	458.78	41.0	40.2	43.2	11.14	11.28	10.62
CONSTRUCTION	420.48	401.79	425.04	38.4	37.1	38.5	10.95	10.83	11.04
PUBLIC UTILITIES	524.15	504.71	483.48	41.5	41.0	40.8	12.63	12.31	11.85
WHOLESALE TRADE	360.77	363.09	358.68	39.3	39.9	39.2	9.18	9.10	9.15
RETAIL TRADE*	193.69	190.86	204.14	31.7	31.6	32.3	6.11	6.04	6.32

Note: Averages are for production or nonsupervisory workers only and cover both full and part-time employees. Overtime hours and pay are included and changes in the amount of overtime may affect these data. These are approximately 117.200, production workers in manufacturing. The data revised to 1985 benchmark. Above industries have been classified according to the standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual, 1972.

P - Preliminary R - Revised *Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

Source: Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS 1

				Absolute Change	
	Jul-86	Jun-86	Jul-85	Jul-86 Jul-86	Jul-8 Jul-8
Total*	40,500	41,279	26,535	-779	13,96
Sex					
Male	27,978	29,716	16,122	-1,738	11,85
Female	12,522	11,563	10,413	959	2,10
Race					
White	34,578	35,024	21,713	-446	12,86
Nonwhite	5,922	6,255	4,822	-333	1,10
Age					
Under 25	5,600	5,758	3,898	-158	1,70
25-44	25,652	26,094	16,454	-442	9,19
Over 45	9,248	9,427	6,183	-179	3,06
Industry[2]					
Mining	9,312	9,576	3,107	-264	6,205
Construction	5,514	6,336	3,810	-822	1,704
Manufacturing	9,002	9,081	6,789	-79	2,213
Transportation & Public Utilities	1,312	1,391	1,180	-79	132
Trade	5,652	5,457	4,393	195	1,259
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,102	1,058	792	44	310
Services	6,891	6,731	5,175	160	1,716
Government & all other	1,715	1,649	1,289	66	426
Occupation[2]					
Professional & Managerial	5,859	5,651	3,615	208	2,244
Clerical and Sales	7,732	7,469	5,744	263	1,988
Services	2,479	2,407	2,175	72	304
Processing & Ag	1,023	1,021	831	2	192
Machine Trade	3,416	3,405	1,485	11	1,931
Benchwork	2,824	2,688	2,999	136	-175
Structural Work	7,434	8,253	4,657	-819	2,777
Other	9,733	10,385	5,029	-652	4,704
Duration of Current Unemployment					
Under 5 Weeks	11,942	12,625	9,102	-683	2,840
5 - 14 Weeks	16,685	17,578	9,968	-893	6,717
15 Weeks & Over	11,873	11,076	7,465	797	4,408

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered b Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment

---

* *Data for week ending July 19, 1986.*

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CLAIMANT DATA

After 8 consecutive months of rising claims, (up 52,6% since July, 1985) the tide finally turned. Led by increased construction jobs, average weekly claims filed dropped 1.9% between June-July. Men filed an abnormal proportion of the claims increase during the past year as the goods-producing, male dominated industries suffered huge job losses. Since June, however, the lady workers have taken their lumps as trade and service staff reductions gained momentum.

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JULY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JULY 86	JUNE 86	JULY
U.S.	111,832,000	8,471,000	120,303,000	7.0	7.3	7.
OKLAHOMA	1,461,000	141,200	1,602,200	8.8	9.0	7.
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,360	660	8,020	8.2	7.9	8.
2 ALFALFA	3,170	180	3,350	5.4	5.6	4.
3 ATOKA	8,010	750	8,760	8.6	8.5	7.
4 BEAVER	3,600	170	3,770	4.5	4.6	3.
5 BECKHAM	8,310	1,660	9,970	16.6	16.7	9.
6 BLAINE	6,300	610	6,910	8.8	10.4	6.
7 BRYAN	12,900	1,110	14,010	7.9	7.6	9.
8 CADDO	11,820	1,820	13,640	13.3	13.3	10.
9 CANADIAN	34,325	2,725	37,050	7.4	7.6	4.
10 CARTER	20,800	2,725	23,525	11.6	11.0	7.
11 CHEROKEE	13,710	1,650	15,360	10.7	11.1	11.
12 CHOCTAW	5,740	890	6,630	13.4	12.6	15.
13 CIMARRON	1,660	90	1,750	5.1	5.0	6.
14 CLEVELAND	77,300	5,675	82,975	6.8	6.9	4.
15 COAL	2,300	350	2,650	13.2	13.7	12.7
16 COMANCHE	45,275	2,525	47,800	5.3	5.5	4.6
17 COTTON	2,980	160	3,140	5.1	5.0	4.4
18 CRAIG	6,260	780	7,040	11.1	9.9	8.1
19 CREEK	31,500	3,875	35,375	11.0	11.0	7.7
20 CUSTER	14,120	1,150	15,270	7.5	7.7	6.8
21 DELAWARE	11,150	930	12,080	7.7	8.0	6.9

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JULY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JULY 86	JUNE 86	JULY 8
22 DEWEY	2,740	280	3,020	9.3	9.3	6.
23 ELLIS	3,360	220	3,580	6.1	5.8	5.
24 GARFIELD	28,425	2,650	31,075	8.5	9.1	6.
25 GARVIN	11,590	1,700	13,290	12.8	12.9	6.
26 GRADY	16,840	2,440	19,280	12.7	13.3	10.
27 GRANT	2,930	170	3,100	5.5	4.6	4.
28 GREER	2,790	130	2,920	4.5	5.3	5.
29 HARMON	1,640	180	1,820	9.9	9.6	8.
30 HARPER	2,270	140	2,410	5.8	5.4	5.
31 HASKELL	3,590	830	4,420	18.8	19.4	18.
32 HUGHES	4,760	1,000	5,760	17.4	18.8	14.8
33 JACKSON	10,670	840	11,510	7.3	6.9	6.7
34 JEFFERSON	3,900	580	4,480	12.9	11.2	7.8
35 JOHNSTON	4,200	370	4,570	8.1	8.2	8.1
36 KAY	23,725	2,050	25,775	8.0	8.2	7.3
37 KINGFISHER	6,710	660	7,370	9.0	9.5	5.2
38 KIOWA	5,250	390	5,640	6.9	7.1	7.8
39 LATIMER	3,320	760	4,080	18.6	16.4	16.3
40 LEFLORE	16,050	1,810	17,860	10.1	10.2	11.1
41 LINCOLN	12,000	1,710	13,710	12.5	12.3	9.5
42 LOGAN	15,180	1,060	16,240	6.5	7.2	4.7
43 LOVE	3,610	350	3,960	8.8	7.3	7.5
44 McCLAIN	12,100	980	13,080	7.5	8.3	4.9
45 McCURTAIN	13,100	1,810	14,910	12.1	13.7	11.0

LABOR FORCE DATA

MONTH: JULY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JULY 86	JUNE 86	JULY 8
46 McINTOSH	5,760	470	6,230	7.5	7.5	9.
47 MAJOR	4,140	390	4,530	8.6	9.5	7.
48 MARSHALL	4,050	340	4,390	7.7	8.1	8.
49 MAYES	13,330	1,840	15,170	12.1	12.3	10.
50 MURRAY	5,670	900	6,570	13.7	16.5	6.
51 MUSKOGEE	30,675	3,050	33,725	9.0	9.2	10.
52 NOBLE	5,320	520	5,840	8.9	8.5	5.
53 NOWATA	3,870	640	4,510	14.2	14.6	9.
54 OKFUSKEE	5,400	580	5,980	9.7	9.8	9.0
55 OKLAHOMA	310,150	23,425	333,575	7.0	7.2	6.6
56 OKMULGEE	14,425	1,775	16,200	11.0	11.2	8.6
57 OSAGE	19,050	1,975	21,025	9.4	10.3	5.4
58 OTTAWA	10,550	3,125	13,675	22.9	22.2	10.0
59 PAWNEE	7,610	1,070	8,680	12.3	12.6	8.7
60 PAYNE	29,775	1,975	31,750	6.2	6.2	4.5
61 PITTSBURG	16,100	2,375	18,475	12.9	13.7	13.6
62 PONTOTOC	16,350	1,690	18,040	9.4	8.6	5.9
63 POTTAWATOMIE	30,600	2,525	33,125	7.6	7.9	5.9
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,480	490	4,970	9.9	10.5	9.7
65 ROGER MILLS	1,900	290	2,190	13.2	13.1	6.9
66 ROGERS	24,520	2,900	27,420	10.6	10.4	7.5
67 SEMINOLE	10,100	1,880	11,980	15.7	16.7	11.3
68 SEQUOYAH	17,350	1,200	18,550	6.5	7.3	10.2

LABOR FORCE DATA

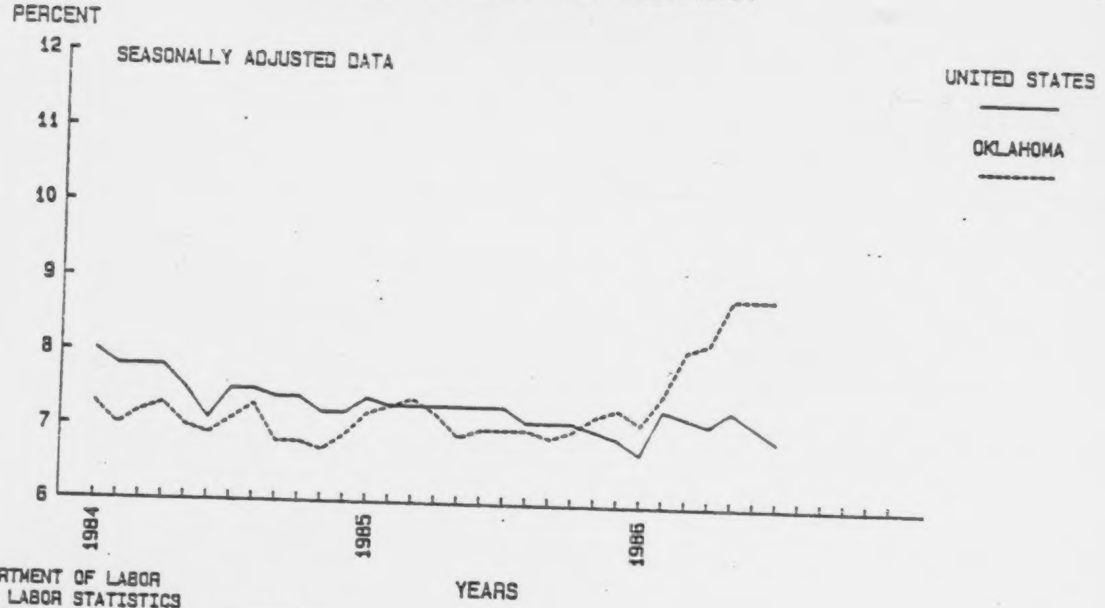
MONTH: JULY 1986

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE JULY 86	JUNE 86	JULY 8
69 STEPHENS	17,770	3,240	21,010	15.4	12.7	6.
70 TEXAS	9,500	680	10,180	6.7	7.8	3.
71 TILLMAN	4,330	430	4,760	9.0	8.1	8.
72 TULSA	231,000	21,525	252,525	8.5	9.1	7.
73 WAGONER	22,660	1,690	24,350	6.9	7.5	6.
74 WASHINGTON	22,740	2,090	24,830	8.4	8.3	4.
75 WASHITA	6,420	630	7,050	8.9	9.3	8.
76 WOODS	5,640	200	5,840	3.4	3.2	3.
77 WOODWARD	10,470	1,680	12,150	13.8	13.7	7.
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	479,700	36,400	516,100	7.1	7.2	6.1
TULSA MSA	328,700	32,000	360,700	8.9	9.3	7.2

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A. NORTHWEST	39200	3400	42,600	8.0
B. SOUTHWEST	51100	5300	56,400	9.4
C. NORTH CENTRAL	80700	7200	87,900	8.2
D. SOUTH CENTRAL	115000	12200	127,200	9.6
E. CENTRAL	370500	27700	398,200	7.0
F. TULSA	281600	27400	309,000	8.9
G. EAST CENTRAL	100300	10700	111,000	9.6
H. SOUTHERN	89500	10300	99,800	10.3
I. NORTHEAST	92400	12300	104,700	11.7
J. EASTERN	111900	10500	122,400	8.6
K. SOUTHEAST	62400	9000	71,400	12.6
L. CLEVELAND	66500	5200	71,700	7.3

COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA



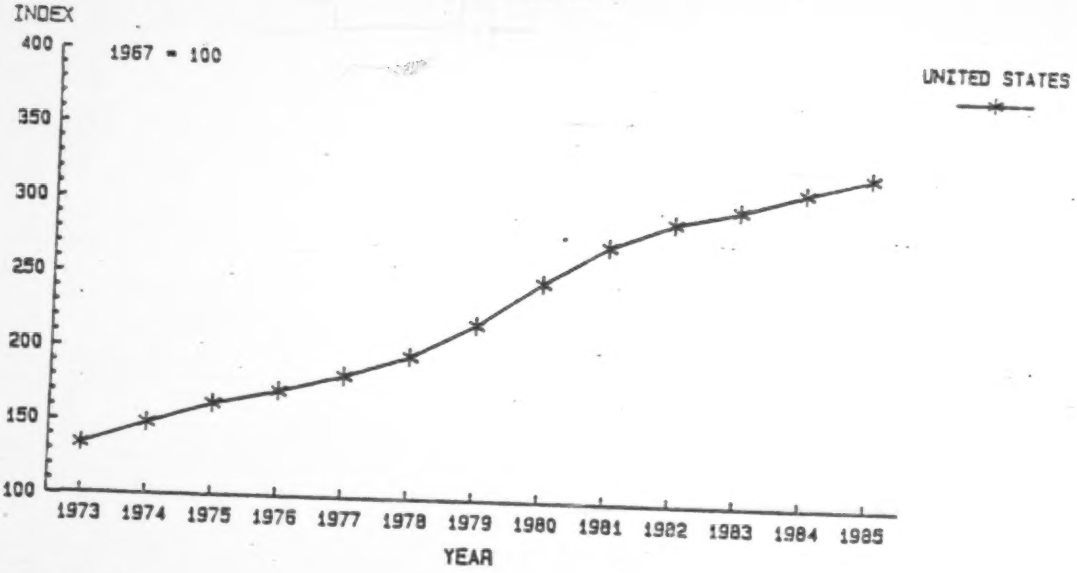
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
OKLAHOMA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

COMPARISONS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNITED STATES AND OKLAHOMA 1984-1986

MONTH	1984				1985				1986				MONTH
	UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		UNADJ.		ADJ.		
	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	U.S.	OK	
JAN	8.6	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5	6.7	7.1	JAN
FEB	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.8	8.0	7.3	7.5	FEB
MAR	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.1	7.2	8.1	MAR
APR	7.6	7.2	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	8.1	7.1	8.2	APR
MAY	7.2	6.9	7.5	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	8.6	7.3	8.8	MAY
JUN	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	7.3	7.0	7.3	9.0	7.1	8.8	JUN
JUL	7.5	7.2	7.5	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.0	8.8	6.9	8.8	JUL
AUG	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0					AUG
SEP	7.1	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.9					SEP
OCT	7..0	6.5	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0					OCT
NOV	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	7.2					NOV
DEC	7.0	6.6	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.9	7.3					DEC
AVE	7.5	7.0	--	--	7.2	7.1	--	--			--	--	AVE

Rates are based on Civilian Labor Force. Seasonally adjusted series for U.S. and Oklahoma are revised.
The rates shown for Oklahoma are revised to a 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark, as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1973-1985



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
1967=100

ANNUAL YEAR	INDEX	MONTH	MONTH 1985	1986	PERCENT CHANGE PREV. YR.	PREV. MO.
1974	147.7	JAN	316.1	328.4	3.9	0.3
1975	161.2	FEB	317.4	327.5	3.2	-0.3
1976	170.5	MAR	318.8	326.0	2.3	-0.5
1977	181.5	APR	320.1	325.3	1.6	-0.2
1978	195.4	MAY	321.3	326.3	1.6	0.3
1979	217.4	JUN	322.3	327.9	1.7	0.5
1980	246.8	JUL	322.8	328.0	1.6	0.0
1981	272.4	AUG	323.5			
1982	289.1	SEP	324.5			
1983	298.4	OCT	325.5			
1984	311.1	NOV	326.6			
1985	322.2	DEC	327.4			

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample market basket" cost at an earlier date. For more detailed information on the various items or indices call Research Department (405) 557-7104.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) Jul 1986p	Jun 1986r	Jul 1985r	Percent Change Jun 86 Jul 86	Absolute Change Jun 86 Jul 86	Jul 85 Jul 86
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	1,602.2	1,643.6	1,579.5	-2.5	-41.4	22.7
Unemployment..............................	141.2	148.3	113.4	-4.8	-7.1	27.8
Unemployment Rate.........................	8.8	9.0	7.2	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unemployment Rate (Seas. Adj.).........	8.6	8.8	7.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment..........................	1,461.0	1,495.3	1,466.1	-2.3	-34.3	-5.1
Agriculture...............................	50.8	57.7	51.2	-12.0	-6.9	-0.4
Domestic Service,Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers..............	141.0	143.6	152.4	-1.8	-2.6	-11.4
Idled by Labor Disputes...................	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	-1.0	-0.2
WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS, TOTAL *........	1143.7	1163.4	1176.8	-1.7	-19.7	-33.1
Manufacturing.............................	162.1	162.8	171.7	-0.4	-0.7	-9.6
Durable Goods.............................	100.4	101.1	109.7	-0.7	-0.7	-9.3
Lumber and Wood Products...............	2.5	2.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Stone,Clay & Glass Products..........	10.9	11.0	11.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.4
Primary Metal Industries..............	3.6	3.5	4.1	2.9	0.1	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products.............	14.6	14.8	16.7	-1.4	-0.2	-2.1
Fab. Structural Metal Products......	7.3	7.5	8.8	-2.7	-0.2	-1.5
Machinery Exc. Electrical............	31.7	31.8	37.6	-0.3	-0.1	-5.9
Construction & Related Mach.........	10.5	10.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	-3.1
Oil Field Machinery..................	5.7	5.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	-2.8
General Industrial Machinery........	5.2	5.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	-1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment..	9.7	9.6	10.1	1.0	0.1	-0.4
Transportation Equipment.............	20.8	21.2	20.6	-1.9	-0.4	0.2
Motor Vehicle and Equipment.........	11.6	11.8	12.2	-1.7	-0.2	-0.6
Aircraft and Parts..................	8.5	8.7	7.8	-2.3	-0.2	0.7
Instruments & Related Products.......	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
Nondurable Goods.........................	61.7	61.7	62.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Food and Kindred Products............	14.6	14.0	14.0	4.3	0.6	0.6
Apparel & Other Textile Products.....	8.9	9.2	8.9	-3.3	-0.3	0.0
Paper and Allied Products............	3.2	3.3	3.3	-3.0	-0.1	-0.1
Printing and Publishing..............	11.7	11.5	12.0	1.7	0.2	-0.3
Newspapers & Periodicals............	6.1	6.0	6.6	1.7	0.1	-0.5
Petroleum & Coal Products............	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum Refining..................	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber & Misc. Plastic Products......	11.2	11.3	11.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.1
Tires & Inner Tubes.................	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining...................................	53.2	54.3	67.8	-2.0	-1.1	-14.6
Oil and Gas Extraction................	50.4	51.4	64.8	-1.9	-1.0	-14.4
Construction.............................	46.1	44.7	49.6	3.1	1.4	-3.5
Heavy Construction Contractor.........	8.8	8.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	-1.3
Transportation & Public Utilities......	62.7	62.8	65.2	-0.2	-0.1	-2.5
Transportation........................	33.1	32.9	33.6	0.6	0.2	-0.5
Railroad Transportation..............	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	-0.3
Trucking & Warehousing...............	15.7	15.6	17.1	0.6	0.1	-1.4
Pipe Lines, exc. Natural Gas........	1.6	1.7	1.7	-5.9	-0.1	-0.1
Communications & Elec-Gas-San. Service	29.6	29.9	31.6	-1.0	-0.3	-2.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade................	288.2	290.9	290.1	-0.9	-2.7	-1.9
Wholesale Trade.......................	63.9	65.1	67.5	-1.8	-1.2	-3.6
Retail Trade..........................	224.3	225.8	222.6	-0.7	-1.5	1.7
General Merchandise Store............	29.3	29.6	28.6	-1.0	-0.3	0.7
Department Stores...................	11.4	11.8	11.9	-3.4	-0.4	-0.5
Food Stores..........................	40.7	40.6	39.3	0.2	0.1	1.4
Automobile Dealers & Service Stations	26.3	26.7	26.3	-1.5	-0.4	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores...........	13.5	13.7	14.7	-1.5	-0.2	-1.2
Finance,Insurance & Real Estate........	64.3	64.4	64.5	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Banking..............................	20.6	20.8	22.0	-1.0	-0.2	-1.4
Credit Agencies other than Banks......	9.8	9.8	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.3
Insurance Carriers....................	8.7	8.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Services................................	231.3	232.8	226.6	-0.6	-1.5	4.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places.........	15.1	15.1	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
Personal Services.....................	12.5	12.5	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.8
Motion Pictures.......................	1.7	1.8	1.6	-5.6	-0.1	0.1
Health Services.......................	70.4	70.1	69.7	0.4	0.3	0.7
Hospitals............................	29.3	29.2	28.5	0.3	0.1	0.8
Educational Services..................	11.0	11.2	10.3	-1.8	-0.2	0.7
Government, Total......................	235.8	250.7	241.3	-5.9	-14.9	-5.5
Federal Government....................	53.4	53.5	51.6	-0.2	-0.1	1.8
State and Local Government............	182.4	197.2	189.7	-7.5	-14.8	-7.3
State Government.....................	61.2	65.4	63.0	-6.4	-4.2	-1.8
Local Government.....................	121.2	131.8	126.7	-8.0	-10.6	-5.5

*These estimates are adjusted to first quarter 1985 benchmark level . Estimates include all full and part-time employees of nonagricultural establishments who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. p = preliminary r = revised